

The Yolo Democrat.

VOL. XII.

WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1879

NO. 8.

The Yolo Democrat

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, BY
W. M. SAUNDERS,
Editor and Proprietor.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

TERMS:
One copy, one year, \$4.00
If paid in advance, \$3.00
One copy, six months, \$2.00
In advance, \$1.50
One copy, three months, \$1.00
In advance, 75c

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square (9 lines or less), first insertion, \$1.50
Each subsequent insertion, 1.00
A liberal discount made from above rates to quarterly or yearly advertisers.
Legal advertising at rates established by law.
Star notices in the local department, ten cents a line for the first and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion.
All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

TO THE LADIES

Woodland and Yolo County!

MRS. OGBURN,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER.

Has on hand

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Of the latest styles.

Would be pleased to have the ladies call and

examine them, confident that she can please

in the future as well as in the past. She would

also return thanks for the liberal patronage

heretofore bestowed, and would respectfully

solicit a continuance of the same.

DRESSMAKING!

Ladies taught to Cut and Fit by Chart.

Agency of the

New Weed Sewing Machine!

One of the most reliable in use.

Also, Agency for **SCOURING & DYEING.**

FRAZER & CO.,

Having purchased the well known

MEAT

heretofore conducted by Johnson & Mc-

namer, propose to sell Meats at 6, 8, 10,

and 12% Cents per pound, and respectfully

solicit the patronage of their old customers

and the public generally. Bills will be col-

lected monthly.

Market in College Block.

CORNER MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

Meat Delivered anywhere in Town.

Elston & White

DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Wholesale and Retail.

LIQUORS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

Miscellaneous Goods, Blank Books,

Agents for the sale of the Celebrated

KEY MARK CIGARS, and Gravelly's

FINE CHEWING TOBACCO.

Dealers supplied with Cigars at Manu-

facturers' rates.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded

The Proprietors have experienced Druggists,

STORE, OPP. POSTOFFICE, WOODLAND, CAL.

Forty Acres of Land

FOR SALE

ADJOINING THE TOWN OF WOODLAND.

The very desirable tract of land, containing

forty acres, situated west of Ripley's corner

on the south side of Main Street, known as

"THE PATRICK CASEY PLACE," is now

offered for sale, at a low price, and is well

adapted for agricultural purposes. This is

A splendid chance for investment.

As Woodland is the seat and is growing

steadily in size and importance.

This site affords the advantages of a Town

without having to bear the taxation that land

does within the incorporation. The land is

of the best quality, and as a well adapted

along the south side of it can easily be tri-

angulated.

For particulars, address PATRICK CASEY,

Williams, Colusa County, or inquire at this

office.

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

JEWELRY,

AND FANCY GOODS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

CREED HAYMOND,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office over Gillet, Main & 3rd Sts.,

Street, Woodland, Cal.

J. C. BALL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY,

Office over Gillet, Main & 3rd Sts.,

Street, Woodland, Cal.

ED. C. MARSHALL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Special Attention to Patent Suits and

Harper and Prior's Block, Woodland, notw

L. WELLES, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

(Deutsche Art, Wundarzt und Geburtshelfer.)

Office and Residence—First house on First

South of Main Street, Woodland, notw

DR. E. L. PARSONS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office opposite Postoffice, Woodland, Cal.

Orders may be left at Elston & White's

Drug Store, notw

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office, one door west of Express Office; Resi-

dence, Second St., between Lincoln and Oak

Avenues, notw

DR. W. T. LUCAS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office over Thomas & Bidwell's Store, Main

Street, Woodland, notw

E. R. BUSH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,

Searcher of Records and Conveyancer,

Office in Court House, Woodland, Cal. notw

W. B. TREADWELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office in Court House, Woodland, Cal. notw

F. E. BAKER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,

And Notary Public,

Practices in District and Supreme Courts,

Office in Bank Building, All work warranted

first-class. Terms reasonable. notw

THOMAS ROSS, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office at Proctor's Drug Store, Residence,

College Street, fourth house south of Main,

notw

DR. A. STRONG,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office at Proctor's Drug Store, Woodland,

Cal. promptly responded to at all hours.

notw

STERLING G. HARPER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,

Practices in all the Courts of the State,

Office over Thomas & Bidwell's Store,

Woodland, notw

DR. A. B. MERRITT,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office at Proctor's Drug Store, Woodland,

Cal. promptly attended to.

notw

DR. A. N. DICK,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office at Proctor's Drug Store, Woodland,

Cal. promptly attended to.

notw

DR. B. H. PIERSON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office at Proctor's Drug Store, Woodland,

Cal. promptly attended to.

notw

WOODLAND VARIETY STORE!

Opposite College, Main Street, Woodland, Cal.

Full stock of Stationery & School Books,

Also,

CIGARS, TOBACCO, CANDIES, TOYS,

Pictures, Frames, Bradshaw's, Amusements,

Cutlery and Various Goods, Catholic

Books and Pictures a specialty.

Geo. C. St. Louis.

DRESSMAKING!

WOODLAND, Nov. 23rd, 1878.

To the Ladies of Yolo County: I take great

pleasure in informing the ladies of Woodland

and Yolo County that I have this day taken

possession of the Dressmaking Establishment

of

A. ALEXANDER'S WHITE HOUSE,

Of Woodland. I am prepared to cut, fit, trim

and make up dresses of all kinds in the

VERY BEST AND LATEST STYLES, and I

guarantee satisfaction to all those that may

favor me with a call. By my own latest im-

provement, I can and do save from two to

three yards of material in every dress that I

cut.

Trousers and Wedding Dresses

Made a specialty. Call at the WHITE HOUSE

and see my work and convince yourself.

MISS E. MOSES,

Refers to the "City of Paris" and the "Silk

House," San Francisco.

Referring to the above advertisement,

I offer to the ladies the following induc-

ments: Any lady that buys a dress at the

WHITE HOUSE amounting in value to \$10

can have the same and a full dress of choice

made up for her.

A. ALEXANDER.

French Restaurant,

21 Door West of Express Office, Woodland.

B. DENNERY, Prop'r.

Oysters in Every Style!

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

GAME AT ANY TIME IN THE SEASON.

Meals, Fifty Cents.

Oyster Stew, Twenty-Five Cents.

Raw Oysters, Twenty-Five Cents.

Elegantly Furnished Rooms by the Day, Week

or Month.

F. S. FREEMAN & CO.,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

All Kinds of Dry Goods!

CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS.

PROVISIONS, FAMILY GROCERIES,

Hardware, Etc.

Goods Bought at First Hands

—AND—

Sold at Reasonable Rates!

FOR COIN.

Want coin, and going to have some at my

expense. Lot of New Goods and Stock to

be put out for the holidays, and must

have the coin to pay up. Therefore, I will

make

Card Photos at \$1.50 and \$2.00

PER DOZEN!

Cabinets, for from \$2.00 to \$5.00

Out and after Monday, December 9th.

This offer will be only for a time and liable

to be shut down at any time. So take ad-

vantage right off; don't wait for last days.

KING, Photo.

Woodland Planing Mill

AND MACHINE SHOPS.

H. D. WHITE, - Proprietor.

I am now prepared to fill all orders for

work in Wood or Iron.

Contractors and Builders will find it to their

advantage to call on us for their Mill Work.

THRESHING SEPARATORS A SPECIALTY

Give me a call.

H. D. WHITE,

Near the Depot, Main St

H. KUHN & BRO.,

OPP. PORTER'S STORE, MAIN STREET,

WOODLAND.

Dealers in Tinware,

STOVES, RANGES,

PUMPS, WATER PIPES,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, ETC., ETC.

Roofing, Plumbing & Gasfitting,

Galvanized Iron Water Tanks, all sizes,

MADE TO ORDER.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 15th, 1878.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Christmas, with its

rejoicings and celebrations in commemoration

of that event which to so many millions

brings a hope of a glorious immortality, is

over. The people of Sacramento, Jew and

Genile, celebrated it with becoming festi-

city. It is a good thing that once a year men

grow generous to their families, and es-

pecially to their little ones. A "Christmas

gift" is among the first of my pleasant re-

collections, and the many delightful hours

were spent in commemoration of Christmas

and New Years, by a relaxation from study or

work and visiting friends, gives to my child-

hood and youthful life a more cheerful re-

membrance.

But our Convention is again in the har-

ness and hard at work in formulating a

constitution. On Thursday there was not a quorum

present, but on the next day a majority

answered to their names, and the Conven-

tion assumed its usual aspect. The first

move of a business kind was a motion of

order by Mr. Barbour, of San Francisco, to

appoint a Committee of three to inquire into

the charges made in the public prints against

Dr. O'Donnell. In support of the resolution

he had the Clerk read an article from the

Chronicle charging the Dr. with the crime of

murder, or what is the same thing, and de-

manding that he ought to hang or be impris-

oned for the rest of his natural life. It is

disgraceful to the party who elected him and

the people whom he represents, to have an

abortionist in the Convention. But the Con-

vention cannot condemn on newspaper re-

ports, and it is not a court to try criminals

of this or any other class, and therefore they

had better have awaited the action of the</

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1879.

The Woman and the Rose.

Fair Flora on the terrace stands,
With grace in every pose,
Green leaves of myrtle in her hands,
Crowned by one bright red rose.

Of human kind what may transcend
That maid whose cheek red glows?
In floral worlds what can contend
In beauty with the rose?

Pre-eminent each in their way,
They traits in life's repose,
Closely allied in their display,
This woman and the rose.

They are both tender, sweet and fair,
They blush as they disclose—
Woman charms, so chaste, so rare,
Charms so chaste the rose.

Two lives thus blest, by love imbued,
One color on them glows,
And nature stamps similitude
On woman and the rose.

As girlhood buds to woman grown,
And bud to flower blows,
Blooms woman where most love is shown,
Most love where blooms the rose.

Thus as they bloom man's life to cheer,
Their summer comes and goes;
Though woman comes and goes by the year,
By days but counts the rose.

In their decay one germ remains,
The source of all their woes;
In woman this the rose explains,
In fading this the rose.

And when at last life's race is run,
Funeral rites impose,
Sad tributes to and from each one—
The woman and the rose.

How fitting then in death's dark trust
One grave should o'er them close,
And there should mingle the sweet dust
Of woman and the rose.

Come Together at Last.

Miss Carney walked on the long
green lane on her way home from a tea-party.
She wore a brown silk dress and a
brown bonnet, and carried a large
brown parasol in her hand.

The browns were of different shades,
and ran softly into each other, like the
tints upon a dove.

All the lines of her figure were
smooth and rounded.
She was a very pretty old lady in-
deed, and must have been a very pretty
girl, though she was a spinster, and
people who believed that all unmarried
women were left upon the boughs of
single blessedness because they tempt-
ed nobody to pluck them, must have
owned that it could not be so in her
case.

Down the lane, coming towards her,
walked a gentleman.
He was tall and broad, his hair was
grey, and his hat was grey; and his
summer suit was grey; his beard was
grey also.

He, oddly enough, was shaded off
into another sort of dove.
The green trees were all about them
both, the green grass beneath their
feet. The roses nodded over the fence.

If these had been two young people
instead of two old people, one might
have fancied it a lover's rendezvous,
but they were old.

Of course there could be no romance
about them.
In the middle of the lane, shaded by
great chestnut trees, stood an old
house.

Honey-suckle draped the porch.
There was an old-fashioned sweep in
the well.

It was altogether a thing of the past
—no modern odors of architectural
mysteries. It was so old-fashioned that
it must have been the same when those
two people were young. Yes, when
their parents were born doubtless it
stood, by no means a new house, just
as it stood now.

The pretty old lady in brown reached
the gate of this house first.
She lifted the latch and stood looking
down the road, thinking that it
must be that the handsome old man
in grey had lost his way and would
inquire of her, for the lane was no
thoroughfare because of a fence and a
gate and a sign, with "All persons are
forbidden to trespass upon these grounds,"
nailed upon it.

The old lady's father had put up the
sign the day after the peddler had
stolen all his pears.

No neighbor minded it, but strangers
did.
So the old lady waited courteously to
tell the stranger that he might take the
short cut through the orchard if he chose.

"He walks like somebody I know.
Who can it be?" she asked herself.
Then she suddenly blushed and
looked prettier than ever. Yes, cer-
tainly, it could not be because no one
had desired to pluck her that she re-
mained a faded flower-branch—
Miss Carney, not Mrs. Anybody.

On came the old gentleman in his
grey coat, and as he looked at the little
old lady he doffed his grey hat.

"Madame," he said, "this is where
Mr. Edwards Carney used to live, I
know. Does he live here now?"

But the old lady looked at him with a
sudden start.

"Oh!" she cried; and added, "No, he
does not."

"He is—" began the old gentle-
man.

"It is his tombstone that you can see
under the great willow in the highest
part of the churchyard," she said,
pointing through the trees. "He was
eighty when he died."

"Time flies fast," said the old gentle-
man.

"Fearfully fast," said the old lady.
She was not looking at him now, but
at the flowers in the borders at her feet.

"Mr. Carney was a widower when I
knew him, and had but one child—a
daughter," said the old gentleman in
grey.

"Yes," said the old lady.

"But she cannot be Miss Carney
still," said the old gentleman.

"But she is," said the old lady, and
looked him in the face again.

Their eyes met. Hers were brown
and his were grey.

"People alter out of knowledge in
forty years," said she; "and how on
earth I came to know you I don't know,
for you look like your own grand-
father, Mark Turner."

"Ask the old gentleman to walk in,
then, Miss Carney," said he, for he
ought to be more weary than he used

to grow on the same road a life-time
ago, coming from the mill, you remem-
ber, Prissy, every Sunday evening.

"Did you?" said she, pretending to
forget. "Oh, yes! of course I'll ask
you to walk in, Mr. Turner."

She turned. He followed her.
They sat down in the parlor—one on
either side of the polished table.

Over it, between the windows, hung
the looking-glass with its narrow gilt
frame.

The book-case filled the recess.
On the mantle-piece were some shell
flowers under glass.

There was the stiff sofa with the black
cushion like a slice of a fluted column;
there were the six chairs to match, and
the claw-footed sideboard.

There had been no children to break
or scratch things.

All was the same as when he left it
last and saw Miss Carney standing in
the middle of the floor with her long
black hair in curls about her shoulders,
and a blue ribbon around her taper
girl's waist.

Now he looked at her, and she was
really old and stout, but somehow she
seemed to be nobody else, but Prissy
Carney.

She saw him looking from the furni-
ture to her face, and interpreted his
thoughts.

"Yes," she said, almost angrily, "is
it not strange? There are the bits of
wood and glass and china, just as they
used to be. There are the oak trees,
only finer and greener. The very grass
and flowers might be the same; and
I am I, old, faded, and lonely, and
my handsome, bright-eyed father dead
in his grave, and all I care for gone. I
wish I were gone also. I think people
who have not seen each other for forty
years need not seek each other again.
I wish they would not come to me after
being all the same as dead for forty
years. It is precisely like seeing
ghosts."

She looked as though she wanted to
cry.

"Poor old ghost," said he, "whom
no one wants to see—not even those
who promised to remember him for-
ever."

"Forty years is much worse than for-
ever," said she, "and fifty-six is a ter-
ribly unromantic age."

"Yes, it is," said he; "but it is a
good age enough for ghosts. By the
way, do you like ghost stories? Let me
tell you one."

"Once there was a ghost—now I
think of it, he wasn't always a ghost;
he was once the son of a miller
down by the water side. He worked in
the mill, and was stout and white as a
ghost should be most of the time; but
he was happy and gay, and many
things happened as he liked. One of
them was when a certain rich farmer in
the neighborhood came to the mill.
The grain his servants brought in the
great wagons, but he, the farmer, used
to drive to the mill with his little
daughter in the gig beside him. She
was a pretty child, with long curls, and
her eyes were big and brown.

"She made a pretty picture in her
white dresses and bright ribbons, and
she came when she was so young that
she used to hold her hands out to this
boy and cry, 'Come here, little boy.
Show me where the flour sifts from.'

"For that was what she liked to see
the best, the flour sifting through the
fine sieve. Every week she used to
come until the miller sent his boy away
to school. When he came home again
she was a girl of sixteen, prettier than
ever, and she remembered asking him
to let her see the flour sift, and she
talked to him while her father was at-
tending to his business; and the days
when she did not come the boy carried
nothing for, and the days that brought
her were marked and picked out as
blessed days."

"After a while he got over the shy-
ness that kept him from going to see
her, and went, and she was not dis-
pleased. She was the mistress of the
house, for her mother died young. She
used to make tea for him on Sun-
days, and after tea her father
would put his handkerchief over his
head and fall into a nap. Then they
used to whisper together. Long after
the poor boy came to be a ghost he re-
membered those evenings, when he was
a bright-cheeked young fellow, the son
of a rich miller, and had the hope of
marrying the girl he loved before his
eyes."

"He thought the girl loved him as
well as he loved her, and he had no
fears of the future, no thought that
trouble could come to him in any way
until misfortune overtook his father.
The good old man failed. The mill
was sold. There was nothing but an-
xiety at home. At last worse came—his
father died soon after his mother. He
was very poor, and he was poor; but
he had hope, for he was beloved by the
one he loved."

"One day he went to her for comfort.
He remembered the day ever after.
The low built, old-fashioned house, the
great rake, flower garden, the girl in
her white dress and blue ribbons who
came to greet him. He was full of life
still, but that night, when he turned
about from the house, he was a ghost—
the miserable ghost of his old self, for
he no longer had any faith in love."

"Standing before him, pale and sad,
and with tears in his eyes, it is true,
he had heard her who had made the
world bright for him, say, 'It is my
father's will that we should part. I
cannot disobey my old parent.'

"Then she had told him that she
loved him as well as ever; but he did
not believe her.

"He thought this poverty had turned
her heart from him, that she had
never felt tenderly towards him, and he
left her in anger, believing all that had
been said and written about the mis-
hood of women. Yes, he was turned
into a ghost."

"He might have known she was as
unhappy as he was," said Miss Carney,
from behind her handkerchief; "but
what can a girl do when her father
threatens to curse her, and she the
only child he has? Nothing could
make her marry any one else—nothing.
That she could do at least."

"But the poor ghost did not know
that," said the old man. "It wandered
away broken-hearted. It found its way
to the sea first, and then into the bat-
tle. For years it was a wretched ghost,
greatly to be pitied, and only wishing
to die; but at last it grew content,
though never happy, and worked in a
great city at a trade until it had made
a fortune."

"All the same, it was a miserable old
bachelor ghost, and never found a mate;
and used to say, often and often, over
and over again, to itself, that women
were all false, and that the woman he
loved had been utterly false to him. He
supposed her married to some one else,

and all this time he grew older and older,
and long years lay between him and
the happy time when he was a boy."

"Long, long years," sighed Miss
Carney. "Long, long years."

"But one day," proceeded the old
gentleman, "one day there came to him
out of the past an old familiar face, and
amidst the whirl of the great city this
ghost talked to the green lanes
and rippling streams of the spot where
he was born, and asked of the house
under the oaks, and the girl who dwelt
there once—the girl who had been, as
he thought false to him. And this old
friend told him something that made
him feel suddenly that he might come
to life again."

"She never married," she said—it
was a woman. "She lives in the old
house now. Other men loved her, but
she never loved any other man but you.
We all know that."

"And then the ghost said to himself—
'Forty years of life lost, and went down
to the green country place to haunt his
old love, and hear her say she was sorry
to see him.'"

"Oh, dear! oh, dear!" sighed the lit-
tle old lady in brown. "How could she
help it? All her beauty gone, all her
youth; what could she feel but sor-
row, and just a ghost herself."

"She arose and turned away. He arose
and followed her, putting his arm about
her waist.

"Prissy," he said, "you are the only
woman I ever loved. Is not that some-
thing for a man to say, when it is true
as gospel?"

"Yes," she said; "and I almost be-
lieve you, for—I for I never cared for
anyone else either."

"Then why not do our best to be hap-
py now, Prissy? Why not marry each
other, and be living again, not two poor
old ghosts?"

"Well, because folks would call us
two old fools," said she.

"Well, let them," said he.

"Very well," said she; "I don't care."
Then the old gentleman in grey kissed
the old lady in brown, and said,
"What day shall we set, my dear?"

What her answer was may be guessed
when the village bells, one month later,
rang the wedding peal of the old lovers.

Fashions.

Very high, narrow back-combs are
worn.

Walking-shoes have small round box
toes.

Dinner and evening dresses are cut
square-necked.

The favorite button is the Japanese,
in metals of three colors.

The fashionable bridesmaid's dress is
white satin and tulle.

Fancy, basket-woven ribbons are
shown for ladies' neck-wear.

Fashionable walking boots have cloth
tops to match the costume.

Round and flat topped mannish Der-
bys are worn by young ladies.

Metal buttons for trimming waist-
coats of all kinds are very fashionable.

Plain black silk socks are de rigueur
for wear with patent leather pumps.

Unwet velvet is a stylish material for
ladies' waistcoats, collars and cuffs.

Paniers for making full-dress toilets
bouffant on the hips are in the mar-
ket.

Dolman visites and fur-lined cir-
cials are the fashionable wraps this
season.

Bonnets faced with fur and trimmed
with ostrich feathers are worn in Paris.

The fashionable fancy work at pres-
ent is making Honiton and duchesse
lace.

English velvet, with long pile, is the
fashionable material for morning
jackets.

Scotch plaid ribbons are very fash-
ionable either for hat trimmings or
neck wear.

Black velvet bands around the neck
are revived for evening full dress oc-
casions.

Jet passementerie and jet and silk
fringes are much used in trimming
black silk toilets.

Gray camel's-hair cloth caps trimmed
with bands of fur or feathers are novel-
ties in children's wear.

Scotch plaid circulars lined with
open flannel or red silk are stylish
garments for school-girls' wear.

Bonnet strings are no longer carried
in the back over the hair, or in the nape
of the neck by fashionable women.

Cosmetic masks are revived as beau-
tiful articles of the toilet, and are in
demand among fashionable women.

Large Alsatian bows of wide black
velvet ribbon are worn as evening head-
dresses with "at home" reception toi-
lets.

White satin dresses, trimmed with
medieval laces, yellow with age, are
the most stylish toilets of the evening.

Cloth circulars have heavy cords and
tassels fastening the garment in front,
knotted loosely and then thrown over
the shoulders.

Bias bands of many-colored, striped,
and plaided cloths are used in trim-
ming costumes de fatigue and simple
house dresses of solid colors.

Black silk dresses for house and even-
ing wear are usually combinations of
several materials made into a full, flow-
ing trained skirt, and tight basque at-
tached to the same.

Advancement in Mining Stock Gam- bling and Results.

BY ALMARIN B. PAUL.

When an old California miner casts
himself back a quarter of a century,
and recalls the mechanical devices for
working the precious metals of our
quartz lodes, and then over the active
fields of these improved times, he sees
a very different scene.

His question the fact that so much has
been done in so limited a period. That
we are building up a pursuit, soon to
be so productive of wealth, and so per-
fect and extensive in operation, and so
profitable in results, as to enlist the at-
tention of the mining world, is as sure
as that we have already done so much.

Activity, quantity and perfection, are
the prevailing ideas when the mind
once rests on mining, mining machin-
ery and production.

Not only in the mechanical depart-
ment of mining is there such rapid pro-
gress, but in the science of mining.

The practical hard-fisted miner—the
prince of experts, by his years of toil
and observation, in delving the vast
precious metals, has studied the science
of the rocks and lodes, till he is as
thorough, practical and enlarged in his
ideas, as the advances of the mechan-
ical devices which may surround.

Such is the fact, and we as a mining
community have much to be proud of
for our advancement, and to-day
should be the wealthiest population on
the globe.

The great mass of people should be
prosperous and happy, through the vast
mineral product of the Pacific States;
but is it so, and why is it not? Every-
thing in nature has its parasites, and so
has legitimate mining in these villanous
outlets with his little capital for the
venture of mining. I don't know but
what I can say, too, that this branch
of mining (?) enterprise has advanced
to such enlarged conditions that the
prisons of years are only good for the
smaller rogues.

To be polite, we must accept the term
of "stock gambling," this idle, non-
productive, blood-sucking parasite of
mining, a pursuit which has infamy as
its companion, immorality, ruin and
degradation as its climax.

In the face of such grand achieve-
ments in mining, science, mechanical
and development of vast mineral belts,
why is it that intelligent men and wo-
men, too, love so much to "sport" in
stock rather than legitimate delving
into the bowels of nature to bring forth
her wealth, and to receive therefrom,
her untold treasures, for peace, com-
fort and elevation.

To destroy this wild stock gambling
spirit should be the aim of every hon-
est newspaper on the coast, the dis-
tinction is proper, and the comfort of
the masses, the re-installment of con-
dition as it was in former years. The
making of life and thrift in every min-
ing locality, instead of this centralizing
capital among the few, and in specu-
lative hands where gambling deals are
the easiest bred. Were capital more plen-
tiful for good legitimate properties, no
matter where located, a cheer would go
up from every county of every Pacific
State and Territory as then there
would be no reward for meretricious
mines, which each adventurer would
be willing to expend muscle and money
to make so by developments.

As it is, what is the use of the miner
wearing himself out to develop when a
hole in the ground, or a "haif of ore,"
has millions in it for the few when
brought by unscrupulous operators.

Drop this stock gambling and embark
in enterprises where your capital has a
show of legitimate reward. With your
capital build up gold and silver pro-
ducing manufactures; develop your
mines and look for your reward by hon-
est industry and attention to legitimate
mining. Gather your wealth from
mother earth and save your brains
from the whirlpools and typhoons of
stock speculation. To become a pro-
ducer of wealth instead of a consumer,
should be the endeavor of every in-
telligent man and woman. Legitimate
mining produces—stock gambling con-
sumes, and too often not only wealth
but character.

As I before remarked, the strides are
such that mining, through its expedi-
tious working and cheapened machin-
ery, is becoming more profitable every
year, and he who now seeks the money
in the reward for meretricious min-
ing, in a few years, reap a rich reward.
And now is the time the United States
are having an eye to legitimate mining.

It is becoming an acknowledged fact
that with economy, skill and experience
it can stand on a par with other man-
ufacturing ventures. So let us all lend
a hand and voice in building up our
mining localities, and thus more uni-
versally distribute wealth, comfort,
peace and intelligent efforts.—*Scientific
Press.*

"Shouvaloff," said the Czar the other
evening, as the two sat smoking their
cigar on the steps of the ducal
palace, "what sort of a snide rooster is
that Besconoff, anyhow?" "Sire," re-
turned Shouvaloff, as he struck a
match on the sole of his patent-leather
boot, "I could pull the wool over the
eye of the new Secretary for India, and
I might even get Salisbury where the
saints are short, but Besconoff is a man
who won't have any taffy."

"Did you try him with sugar?" inquired the Czar,
as he smashed a spring-style potato-
bug that was straddling into the par-
lor. "I had not thought of that," said
Shouvaloff. "Then try him again."

The Czar, "and if that won't do, I
guess we'll have to buy a few more
American ships and sound the loud
tootin' of war."

THE EMPRESS'S SENTINEL.—One day,
said the prince, I was walking with the
Emperor of Russia in the summer gar-
den of St. Petersburg, when, coming
upon a sentinel in the centre of the
yard, I took the liberty of inquiring
why the man was placed there. The
Emperor did not know. The Adjutant
did not know. The sentinel did not
know, except that he had been ordered
there. The Adjutant was watching the
sentinel to see if he was a spy, and the
Emperor was watching the sentinel to
see if he was a spy.

Curiosity awakened,
military records were watched without
yielding any satisfactory solution. At
last an old serving man was routed out
of his quarters by a sentinel. The
order once issued was left in force for
a century.—*Dr. Busch's Diary of Con-
versation with Bismarck.*

The "Candy Stew."

I remember hearing a female servant
blown up by her master after one of
these orgies, and though somewhat
blunted against the laughable side of
the negro character by daily contact
with them, her answer struck me as so
ludicrous that I noted it down at the
time, and reproduce it verbatim. The
excuse was that she was late in the
morning because she had had her dress
torn off in a "big fuss" that had ter-
minated the evening's enjoyment:

"I was at brother Manse's, at a candy-
stew, and that was a heap of folk there,
and Jim Thompson was there, and
lives away over on the far side of the
mountain; I spoke he just come to
raise a fuss, and when he was about
half through he began to sorter pester
Manse, and brother Manse he got
mighty put out, and said he'd ding
him through the window. Jim then he
threw a knife at brother Manse, which
made him as mad as mad, and he up an
fetched an ole pistol that he bought
from Uncle Charles, and snapped it full
in Jim's face, but he cap war too big
an fall off, an before brother Manse
could put on another cap, Bob, as is
Jim's half-brother, 'went for brother
Manse; and when Daddy saw Bob go
for Manse, he went for Bob; and when
Bob's sister, she as they call her Peggy,
she put right straight at Bob, and
Daddy, and she'd no sooner got a good
grip of him than sister Mandy caught
up the hearth broom and began whal-
ping Peggy like I dunno what; and when
I and cousin Sue saw that, we thought
we might as well pitch in, and we got
coot (dressed) forel clear off o' my
back—dat's how I cum to be so late."

—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

Some Men's Wives.

"I tell you what it is," said one of
a small coterie of wealthy men, who
had met in the office of one of their
number, "they may say what they
please about the uselessness of modern
women, but my wife has done her share
in securing our success in life. Every-
body knows that her family was aristoc-
ratic and exclusive and all that, and
when I married her she had never done
a day's work in her life, but when W.
Co. failed, and I had to commence at
the foot of the hill again, she dis-
charged the servants, and chose out a
neat little cottage, and did her own
housekeeping until I was better off
again."

"And my wife," said a second, "was
an only daughter, crossed and petted
to death; and everybody said, 'Well,
if he will marry a doll like that, he'll
make the greatest mistake of his life';
but when I came home the first year of
our marriage sick with the fever, she
looked me back to health, and I never
knew her to murmur because I thought
we couldn't afford any better style or
more luxuries."

"Well, gentlemen," chimed the third,
"I married a smart, healthy, pretty
girl, but she was a regular blue-stock-
ing. She adored Emerson, devoted her
time to his study, and named the first
baby Ralph Waldo, and the second
Maud; but I tell you what 'tis," and
the speaker's eyes grew suspiciously
moist, "when we laid little Maud in
her last bed at Auburn, my poor wife
had no remembrance of neglect, or
stinted motherly care, and the little
dresses that still lie in the locked
drawer were all made by her own
hands."—*Journal of Commerce.*

A Horse's Sense of Smell.

An African pony, unlike Job's war
horse, "smellth" not "the battle afar
off," but he will smell a poisonous
snake at a sufficient distance to avoid
him.

An English gentleman was leading his
pony one day in South Africa,
when he saw his Kaffir servant sud-
denly jump on one side. Knowing
that it was a snake that had alarmed
him, the gentleman dropped the reins
and went forward to kill it. It was a
puff-adder, the reptile which, it is
thought, cleopatra used to commit
suicide. Killing it with a stone, he
examined its glands and found them
filled with poison.

On returning to the pony and ad-
vancing his hand to the reins, the
horse shied back in great alarm. For
several minutes he would not allow
his master to approach. Some of the
odor of the adder had attached itself
to the gentleman's hands, and the
sensitive animal, being aware of his
caution, was afraid that there
was danger even in his master's touch.

The horse's nose is, as every boy who
has trained a colt knows, one of his
means of gaining knowledge. If a
horse is afraid of an object, the best
way to remove his fear is to let him
smell it.

She Has a Heart.

"She's a dreadful, dreadful, hard-
hearted woman," observed one of the
males, as the pair took seats at the
front end of the car.

"Oh, I don't know," replied the oth-
er in a doubting tone.

The Yolo Democrat
OFFICIAL PAPER OF YOLO COUNTY.



WOODLAND, CAL.
Thursday, January 2d, 1878.

YOLO ASSESSMENT FOR 1878.

Between the first day of March and the first day of July the Assessor of Yolo County and his deputies made a thorough canvass of all the property in the County, both real and personal, and reported the results of their labors in a book called the Assessment Roll. A careful description of each separate parcel of real estate was written in this book against the name of its owner. The values per acre, or the total values of town lots, were placed opposite the particular land described. When this Roll was completed it was carefully compared with the list books used in listing the property and from which said roll was made up, and wherever revision was necessary such revision was made. Prior to the commencement of the field work a consultation was had between the Assessor, Mr. Beamer, and his deputies for the purpose of establishing a base value for the different grades of land in the county. When this had been accomplished the deputies were instructed to strive from the bases so established, for uniformity in the assessment of real estate throughout the county. To this end Mr. Beamer and his deputies worked, and that they succeeded in making a just and equal assessment for 1878 is evidenced by the fact that the Supervisors while sitting as a Board of Equalization did not see fit to summons half a dozen real estate owners to appear and show cause why their assessments should not be changed. As is well known this Board was composed of men fully competent to pass judgment upon the assessment, some of them being acquainted with nearly every parcel of real estate in the county. Now come two or three individuals, and, as we understand, persist in keeping abuse upon the officers in question, claiming that their land or the land for which they were agents was unduly assessed; that it was put at a higher figure in proportion than the same grades of land in the immediate neighborhood where it is situated. Now it is not claimed that mistakes were not made in the Assessor's work for last year, because it is impossible to make a perfectly just assessment, but it is claimed that no injustice was done to the gentlemen who take occasion to daily air their powers of invective against the Assessor and the attaches of his office. There is the roll, open for inspection, and we challenge a comparison of all the assessments of real estate appearing on its pages. It is claimed, and we believe with justice, that the roll of 1878 as turned over to the Auditor was not only the best assessment ever made in Yolo County but the best assessment ever made in any county in the State of California. This looks like boasting but we believe it to be true, nevertheless.

WILL WHEAT SPOUT MORE THAN ONCE?

This is a question of considerable importance to the farmers just at this time, when much of the early sown grain has sprouted and then from lack of rain the sprout died. The question is, whether the same grain will sprout again. We believe it will. And we are not alone in our belief, as will be seen by the following from the Colusa Sun, by one of Yolo's oldest and best known farmers:

"W. J. Clark, of Colusa City, sends us the result of one of the most valuable experiments ever tried in this State. Seeing in the Sun the discussion of the subject of the power of wheat to sprout a second time after the first had died, Mr. Clark went to experimenting with it. He inclosed us a sample, and wrote: 'Inclosed please find two grains of wheat that I have been sowing in the ground for the last six weeks. The present sprouts that you will find on them are the fifth that have been by me sprouted! They were each time dried off until there was nothing of the sprouts left, and then placed in water again. One time they lay in a saucer, in a window, ten days to dry, and the grain turned black and seemed entirely parched with the heat of the sun, through the glass, but to my astonishment after placing them in water they again sprouted. I am, therefore, thoroughly convinced that wheat, after sprouting once, coming dry will sprout again.' This experiment has cost Mr. Clark nothing, but it has given valuable information to the farmer. Let others confine themselves and give us the result; but Mr. Clark's word is as good to us as though we had seen it with our own eyes. This may relieve a great many farmers who are now fearful of the effect of the drought on their sprouted grain."

THE WEBB-BROWN CASE.

Richard Webb, publisher of the Amador Ledger, committed some time ago by Judge Brown, at Jackson, to one hundred days imprisonment for alleged contempt of his (Brown's) Court, was taken before Judge Denison, of the Sixth Judicial District, on a writ of habeas corpus last Friday. After the facts in the premises had been heard and arguments by counsel concluded, the Judge announced that the commitment was insufficient and ordered that Webb be discharged. Judge Denison took the position "that the commitment, to hold good in such a case, must set forth unmistakably that the publication complained of amounted to actual contempt, and explained at some length the extent to which a publisher might go in his criticisms on Judges of Courts without being amenable to the law for contempt. No matter what he might say or publish about the Judge of a Court, it would amount to contempt only if made to apply to the Judge's conduct regarding some particular case on trial at the time."

The Recorder commenting on the action of Judge Denison, has the following: "Judge Denison's decision in the Webb case will be received with great favor everywhere. Though extremely mild, as it should be, toward a fellow Judge, it conclusively shows that not only did Judge Brown arrogate to himself powers he never possessed, but that he did not even seem to have sufficient legal knowledge to draw up a proper complaint. Lawyers say he is a good man, but cranky, unreliable and ignorant of the law he professes to expound. Such a man is not a necessity in our Courts, and the sooner his name is over the better."

To all of which we give a hearty assent.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 31st, 1877.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—At the meeting of the Convention on Saturday morning we were treated to a little more Chinese demagoguery. I call it so because this body has already exhausted itself and far exceeded its powers upon the subject of Mongolian immigration. Mr. Smith, of San Francisco, introduced a preamble and resolutions endorsing the course of Senator Grover on this question, and calling upon all the Supervisors, Commissioners and other officers throughout the State not to give any contracts to or buy any material manufactured by the Chinese. This resolution is based upon the act passed at the last Legislature, whereby all our State officials having public works under their control are forbidden to give any employment to the Chinese. The subject matter is important enough, but it interrupts the proceedings of the Convention when in the midst of the most important subject the Convention has to manage, that is revenue and taxation.

There was no vote had upon the question of what property should be taxed or on what should be considered property. Some doubt the propriety of taxing the capital stock of corporations. Mr. Reddy and Mr. Cross, both good talkers and both representing mining counties, are opposed to taxing this species of property, as being deleterious to all mining; that if this is done it will practically cut off men from prospecting for the precious metals in the State. It seems to be the almost unanimous wish that

CONVINCING CENSUS

Should not be taxed. The farming element of the Convention is large and has much influence, and it now seems a foregone conclusion that growing crops ought not and will not be taxed. "If this human to err," but I fear these men, if they do not be more careful, will make a most singular illustration of this old maxim, and prove beyond doubt that they are human, and very human at that. Some are for

TAXING MORTGAGES

And solvent debts, and some are opposed to it. Some want this kind of property taxed at its face, and no distinction made, while others desire that deductions should be made of what the holder owes to bona fide residents of this State. There is another and a large class that want a man taxed for what he is worth and no more. Judge B. either made a most concise and unanswerable short speech upon this proposition. He exhibited the inequity of double taxation. His theory is that a reduction should be made by deducting from what a man possesses what he is in debt. If a real estate owner—be he a farmer or a denizen of a city—has property worth \$30,000, and owes upon that property \$10,000, that the holder of the obligation should pay tax on \$10,000, and the person in possession on \$20,000. To tax mortgages and make no reduction from the property upon which they are a lien is wrong; to tax the property and make a reduction of the amount of taxes paid upon the lien is eminently proper and manifestly right. So far nothing has been said about redemption.

CHARITABLE AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

This matter will probably come up to-day, and if the Convention refuses to exempt charitable institutions or property used exclusively for charitable institutions, they will commit the folly of granting aid from the treasury for the Orphan Asylum, and then take it away for taxes. If they exempt Colleges, Academies and other private educational institutions from paying taxes on their property, they thus far tax education, and the donations of the patrons of education, for these institutions are built by contributions by men who never expect any reward except the reward of a good conscience.

DR. O'NEILL.

Is in Sacramento, begging of the members to look over his charges and claiming that he is not guilty. There is a feeling to expel him, but the Convention cannot do so on newspaper reports. "Crime somewhere" is the talk when anyone speaks of the two persons found dead on Saturday in their house. A Mr. Reynolds and his wife were discovered about 2 o'clock P.M. of the 28th, he upon his face in one room and she in another, both having been dead for some days. They had been dead a few days before for disturbing the peace. They were not robbed, for their money was found. Whiskey and poison, (said to be synonymous terms) were the cause.

INDEX.

NEW YORK AND HER RIVALS.

The report that W. H. Vanderbilt is about starting a line of steamships to Europe in connection with the New York Central Railroad and that he has secured the services of the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company, has been taken up by the press. It is a very interesting story, and one that will attract much of the public mind. The Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company, as also between the Pennsylvania Central and the ocean steam lines from Philadelphia to Liverpool, Antwerp and Rotterdam, and by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and steam lines from Baltimore to Liverpool and Bremen. The Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore combinations were formerly the largest exporters of New York and the freight trade of the New York Central, and the reported engagement of ocean steamers by Mr. Vanderbilt is obviously dictated by self-interest against the encroachments of the competing railroads terminating at the other cities.

—[S. F. Chronicle.]

The exponents of "an American system of finance" are giving their so-called minds to the introduction of the gold dollar, which is to contain half as much gold as the gold dollar, say half as much silver as the silver dollar. The notion of these philosophers is that will preserve the equilibrium between the two metals: the gold in the new coin cannot be used without carrying up the silver, nor the silver fall without dragging down the gold. This is very much as if one should endeavor to equalize the price of sausages and the price of pickles by trying a bulletpoint to a basket of cucumbers—try a nail.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Dispatches.

Appalling State of Destitution in England.

London, Dec. 24.—The returns of the United Workhouse in the East of London show widespread poverty and distress. The Shoreditch Workhouse infirmary is full; also the workhouse itself, and extra rooms must be provided. At the Bethnal Green Workhouse there are 1,059 inmates and 392 in the infirmary. In Hackney there are 1,418 indoor poor, chargeable to the "Union." In the district of the "Union," thousands of dock and other laborers are thrown out of employment. Spitalfield, Lime House, South Hackney, Shadwell and Haggerston suffer severely. The tradesmen of the entire eastern districts are crying out against the badness of trade, and even children masquerade as a heavy drug in the market. So severe is the distress in Haggerston that committees formed for the relief of cases have been greatly crippled through the want of funds.

Cruelty to Children on the Stage.

New York, Dec. 24.—Kate Claxton is in trouble again. In one part of her play she has a three months old child in her arms. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children yesterday ordered the child removed, and hinted that it was harshly used and dragged to keep it quiet. Miss Claxton denies the charge, and says that the child, and says: "His parents are poor, and the child's salary, \$10 a week, is no doubt a great help to them. The child is very healthy and a great pet with all of us."

General Banks.

New York, Dec. 24.—The Sun's Washington special says General Banks is a candidate for the Berlin mission, and further intimates that he is a candidate for almost any vacancy.

Linderman's Chances.

New York, Dec. 24.—The Times' Washington dispatch says: "Persons who are in a position to know, state positively that Linderman will be reappointed Director of the Mint upon the reassembling of Congress. Linderman's health is so far improved as to enable him to discharge his duties."

Revolution—Railway Matters.

New York, Dec. 24.—A revolution is going on in Guadalajara caused by the levying of an enormous tax. Several citizens have been killed in the streets and numbers of prominent gentlemen imprisoned. It is reported on good authority that applications of Americans before Congress for railway concessions have been refused, and arrangements made with English bondholders by which, in return for recognition of their bonds, they will undertake the construction of their inter-oceanic railway.

Arrested.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 25.—A hotel keeper has been arrested for threatening to shoot the King.

Separation of Church and State.

GENEVA, Dec. 25.—The Great Council of Geneva has accepted the proposal for the separation of Church and State, and appointed a committee to examine the separation bill.

Acquitted.

BREITLY, Dec. 25.—The Captain and officers of the steamship Pomona, which was driven by the breaking of the ice to-day on a pond at Champe Moche.

Flouring Mills Burned.

BUFFALO, Dec. 25.—The Globe flouring mills and Niagara mills, at Black Rock, were burned to-day. Loss, \$76,000; insurance about \$40,000.

Four Feet Deep.

OSWEGO (N. Y.), Dec. 25.—Snow is deep in this section, and the trains on the local roads are abandoned.

Fire and Water.

ST. JOSEPH (Mo.), Dec. 25.—The wholesale millinery and hat cap store of Lockwood & Co. was damaged by fire and water to-day. Loss, \$40,000; fully insured.

Oratorio of "Messiah."

CINCINNATI, Dec. 25.—This evening an audience of 6,000 listened to the Oratorio of "Messiah" at Music Hall, rendered by the Thomas Orchestra. This will be a feature of each Christmas day.

Wife Murder and Suicide.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—Last night Ezra Wilson killed his divorced wife and then himself.

New York, Dec. 25.—At 10:30 to-night Campagna retired for needed rest, having made 206 miles. O'Leary's score stands 221, and he is still walking. Gilmore's Garden was crowded.

The Snow-storm in the East.

BUFFALO (N. Y.), Dec. 25.—Another snow storm to-day, and with wind forty-eight miles per hour, it drifted badly. The connection of the railroads has improved.

Fire at Quincy, Pittsburg County.

QUINCY, Dec. 25.—This morning a fire occurred in Hall's saloon and the Good Templars' Lodge above. Before the alarm was given the fire had got under full headway, but by energetic action the fire was subdued, leaving the roof and upper story a mass of charred timbers. The Water Works Company saved the business part of the town from destruction.

Hayard and the Presidential Nomination.

New York, Dec. 26.—It is positively announced as coming from the friends and advisers of Senator Bayard that he is a candidate for the Presidency, with a strong assurance of financial backing from New York, which they expect to carry with Connecticut and New Jersey, giving, with the solid South, the required majority in the Electoral College. His friends are very sanguine of the success of the proposed alliance of the South with the East as a hard money platform.

Coin and Greenbacks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The Assistant-Treasurers of the United States have been instructed to make no distinction between coin and legal tender paper in the payment of checks for payment of interest on the 4 per cent loan, due that day, are being prepared.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—In wool business has been without improvement. Manufacturers are indifferent about purchasing, although a few are increasing their stocks at the present low prices. So far as prices are concerned, the market is in a very satisfactory position, as in rates paid in the principal markets on the seaboard are very nearly as low as the wool cost in the interior six months ago. This week's sales include X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, at 33 to 35c, principally 34c; other fleeces, at 34c; combing and delaine fleeces, 34 to 40c; spring and fall California 12 to 45c.

A Holy War Against the British.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—A correspondent at Khurram says: "A proclamation of the Amir of Afghanistan has been discovered, dated November 11th. It shows that he had declared a holy war against the British."

Agitated Soldiers Frenzied.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—A correspondent at Khurram says: "An Afghan soldier in the British service was hanged for failing to warn his countrymen of the advance on Peshawar. Eighteen others were sentenced to terms of from 10 to 15 years' penal service for desertion."

Small Fox in Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 8.—A telegram from Ceara, in the north of Brazil, reports that the death in the capital from small pox number 600 daily. The distress in the interior of the province is appalling. The people are devouring carrion and the corpses of the dead.

Woman Sentenced for Murder.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The trial of Mrs. Ma. Linda Mack, indicted at Jansville, Wis., together with her hired man, Frank Dickerson, for the murder of her husband, last July, closed to-day, the jury bringing in a verdict of guilty. She was sentenced to the State Prison for life, the utmost limit of the law and the State's evidence, will be tried later. His testimony was to the effect that she did the killing with a stick of fire-wood, and he assisted in conveying the body to a stable, where they buried the corpse over a several months. The case was a very remarkable one.

Application Denied.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Secretary Shurtz to-day officially denied the application made by Senator Grover, that certain lands around Little Klamath Lake be certified to the State of Oregon as swamp lands. The Secretary directs the General Land Office to proceed under the rules already established for the adjustment of the Oregon swamp land grant, which he says will protect all parties in interest, whether pre-emption settlers or claimants of title, and offers them full opportunity to present testimony.

Grant's Visit to Ireland.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Ex-President Grant, accompanied by Minister Welch and Governor Noyes, will arrive at Dublin on the 3d of January.

Resolved to Resist.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—Arms are being generally distributed throughout Eastern Pennsylvania, to be used in resisting the execution of the treaty of Berlin.

Submission to the British.

LARABEE, Dec. 27.—Yakob Khan, son of the Amir of Afghanistan, has come into Jelalabad. This is regarded as equivalent to submission to the British.

Another Marine Horror.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—It is said the West India steamship Emily B. Souder, two days out from New York, has foundered in the ocean, and all the passengers lost.

The Tariff Question in Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—The Provincial Correspondence, semi-official reproduces Bismarck's letter relating to the tariff revision, and remarks that the system of the tariff revision therein secure a revenue from some articles proportionately as considerable as that derived by England and America, there will be no objection to the reduction of the number of articles taxed, when the taxation is found burdensome. The proposed tariff will also be advantageous in advocating treaties of commerce with Germany's neighbors.

British Wheat Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 27.—A leading grain circular says: "The majority of British wheat markets are unaltered. The markets have been irregularly held, and in many instances suspended. Trade has been uniformly dull, and confined to the necessities of weekly buyers. Cargoes of the coast, of which only four remained unsold on Thursday, were neglected. The same may be said of prices, and the market is in a state of stagnation. On the spot little has been done in wheat, but transactions are steady. Corn is easier to purchase. In this market to-day there was a tolerable demand, considering the limited recurrence of the export trade. The demand was chiefly for American wheats, which maintain the improvement of a week ago. For white there is little inquiry, and it is a shade easier in price. For corn there was only a retail demand, and prices were from three pence to six pence under those of ten days ago."

Trade of Russia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 28.—It is expected a second negotiator in the discussion relative to the definitive treaty of peace with Russia will be appointed. Negotiations will be deep in this section, and it is said will not exact an immediate settlement of the indemnity, but will accept a promise of future arrangement. As soon as the treaty is signed, the evacuation of Turkish territory by the Russians will begin.

Postal Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—About one hundred and forty railway postoffice clerks, route agents and local agents were discharged, and the salaries of those remaining will be reduced in order to bring the expenditures within the appropriations.

Heavy Robbery in New York.

NEW YORK, December 28.—Field & Jones, brokers, offer a reward of \$5,000 for the arrest of a carabineer broker named Hull, who they charge robbed them this afternoon of \$30,000 worth of four-and-half per cent. United States coupon bonds. It seems that Hull arranged on Thursday for the purchase of the bonds and to-day called for them. He being known, they were delivered to him by the brokers, and placed in his pocket, and he would step to the corner and get a certified check for the amount at his bank. He has not been seen since.

Address to the Socialist Labor Party.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party to-day issued an address to the Sections, and to the working people generally, calling for the simultaneous holding of public meetings in all parts of the country on the eighteenth of January, for the purpose of condemning the action of the German Government in suppressing the freedom of speech and of the Press.

The Electric Light.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Electrician Price, of Brooklyn, has invented a new kind of incandescent electric light—one which combines the essential conditions of absolute steadiness, great brilliancy and sufficient durability—though his invention is up to the standard of the incandescent light of the Edison, Swan and Wallace's in durability—the latter lasting only a few months.

Miss Bloomer's New Motor.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Mail advices from Europe announce that Miss Bloomer expected, before the close of the year, to give a practical exhibition of her new invention, through which she also anticipates to supersede the use of steam and all other existing means of producing and utilizing force, by employing the permanent magnet for its generator. The exhibition was to take place at Lady Ashburton's, and then made public at the Royal Institution.

Exports from New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Domestic exports from New York, measured by value, have been one-third greater this year than ever before. Their declared value this year was nearly \$9,000,000 greater than in 1874, notwithstanding the fact that in 1874, since then and the appreciation of gold.

Vanderbilt's Steamship Line.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The proposed line of fourteen steamers to connect with Vanderbilt's route, are to be built by the X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, at 33 to 35c, principally 34c; other fleeces, at 34c; combing and delaine fleeces, 34 to 40c; spring and fall California 12 to 45c.

Explosion of Nitro-Glycerine Works.

PATERBORO, N. J., Dec. 28.—Three men are reported killed by an explosion of the nitro-glycerine works at Upper Freehold, New Jersey, on Monday last. The houses were shaken as if by an earthquake.

The three men killed were torn into fragments and blown in every direction. Each leaves a wife and family: one of nine children, another of seven, and the third of five. The concussion completely ruined another building, but a workman in it escaped injury.

Arrest.

OMAHA (Neb.), Dec. 28.—S. D. Richards,

the self-confessed murderer of six persons,

who was arrested in Ohio, arrived here this morning from Chicago in charge of two Sheriffs, who left with him this afternoon for Kearney where he is to be confined in jail. The officers do not anticipate any further prisoners will be lynched, but the people here think otherwise.

Gold Discovery.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Dec. 28.—Gold has been discovered about forty-five miles east of this place. About 400 men are now at work at the mines. A considerable excitement exists over the discovery. The gold is found in float quartz, and the specimens exhibited here are very rich.

Rain in the South.

SAN BERNARDINO, December 28.—It commenced raining here this morning at 8 o'clock, and the indications are that we shall have copious rainfall.

Los Angeles, Dec. 28.—A light rain commenced at 9 o'clock, A.M. to-day. Up to 8:15 P.M., to-day. Up to 8:15 P.M., 0.40 of an inch had fallen.

SANTA BARBARA, December 28.—A regular south-east storm set in at six o'clock this evening. The first heavy shower fell this morning. The barometer is rapidly falling and it is raining steadily.

The Eastern Troubles.

LONDON, December 30.—The Standard's correspondent with the Kuram column telegraphs that General Roberts had convinced the principal inhabitants of Kuram Valley at Paur and All Khel and informed them that the Amir's rule had passed away forever, and henceforth they must look to the Empress of India.

Peace in Greece.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 30.—Greece has expressed to the Powers her satisfaction at the initiative taken by the Porte in appointing commissioners to negotiate upon the frontier question. Greece intends to come to an understanding with Turkey without the mediation of the Powers.

Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 30.—The *Golos* states that Russian participation in Afghan affairs will probably be confined to offering shelter All the usual hospitality to royal visitors and personal maintenance.

The Times' Vienna special says: An agent is reported among the Tartars at Kasan, Russia, which amounted to an open outbreak, and the first force sent against the insurgents was repulsed with heavy loss.

Swedish News.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—The *National Liberal Correspondence*, in an article thought to foreshadow the course of the National Liberal party relative to taxation, suggests that 15,000,000 marks might be raised on petroleum.

New York, Dec. 30.—A Times' special says: It is reported that a false affidavit was imposed on the gentleman who gave Congressmen Achen a certificate of gold character.

If it is true, it would be a very serious matter, and the allegations made by the New Orleans Committee be sustained, Achen will be expelled.

Sheridan and Shurz.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—General Sheridan has received a dispatch from General Sherman, stating that he had mailed his reply to General Sherman's letter to the President, calling for by that officer in support of the charges of mismanagement of Indian affairs in the West.

CONCERNING TAXATION.

The most important section of the New Constitution, the one relating to taxation, is now under consideration by the Convention. The difficulties surrounding the framing of a section to be incorporated in the organic law of the State, by which taxation can be made uniform and just to all, are fully appreciated by those who have given the matter serious thought. The many propositions offered, and the multitudinous amendments offered to these propositions, show one of two things—either that it is the intention of some of the leading members of the Convention to frame a clause which will be so objectionable to the people as to insure its rejection when submitted to them, or that a large proportion of the members are so well informed of the subject that they really do not know what to do, nor how to act for the best interests of their constituents.

We believe in taxing mortgages and all solvent debts. We believe the capital stock of all corporations should be taxed, and we believe the name of individual stockholders or to the corporation as a whole. We are in favor of assessing all property at its full cash value, exempting real estate so far as it is encumbered by mortgages. By making the assessment in this manner we believe that a just and uniform system of taxation will be established. But it should be done throughout the State.

In Memoriam.

At a regular meeting of Winners Lodge, No. 105, I. O. G. T., held Dec. 27, 1878, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, He having passed our Heavenly Father, in his wisdom and love, to remove by the earthly form of our young Sister, Alice Kiser, from our midst, who departed this life December 24th, 1878, therefore

Resolved, That in the death of our Sister we mourn the loss of a faithful and devoted member of our Lodge; also of our Juvenile Temple.

Resolved, That the temperance cause has lost a faithful and zealous defender, and society a member whose upright and noble life was a standard of emulation to her associates; and the church to which she belonged an earnest and devoted worker.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved mother and relatives, in their deep affliction.

Resolved, That the members be draped in mourning, and we trust you will give the badge for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Lodge, a copy be sent her mother, also to the Winners Lodge, Yolo Hall, WOODLAND DAILY DEMOCRAT and Weekly Review for publication. Signed, D. F. EDWARDS, E. A. MONTGOMERY, H. A. BALL, Committee.

Obituary.

DIED.—At the residence of Warren Cole, West Gratton, December 25th, 1878, George Clark Enticran, aged 78 years and 10 months. George Clark Enticran was born Feb. 24th, 1800, in the city of Geneva, New Jersey. In the year 1838 he removed with his family—wife and six children—to Cayuga County, Ohio. In the Spring of 1853 one son died, and four of the children came to California—Mrs. E. Comstock and D. O. Enticran, of Monument, and Mrs. Warren Cole and J. H. Enticran, of West Gratton, Yolo County. In 1858 his wife died, and he was left with a young daughter. In 1866 he married a second wife, Mrs. C. A. Young, of West Gratton, and himself removed to this State, where he has since resided, greatly pleased with the country and climate.

Although blind for over thirty years, he enjoyed life and all its blessings to the fullest extent, and never was heard to murmur or complain of his lot. He would sometimes say: "He does all things well; He tempereth the wind to the storm; I can safely trust him; my hope is in God's loving mercies for all his creatures. I need not fear."

He was very fond of repeating Solomon's sayings, and was frequently heard to quote passages of Scripture. In his young days he was a staunch Mason, but with his failing sight and removal to this State he never identified himself with any Lodge here, but still clung to the belief with the tenacity of his former years. His death was as sudden and peaceful as an infant sleeping in his mother's arms. He has been well aware for the last three months that his death would be sudden, and we feel that he was fully prepared for the change. He was a kind and loving father, and he has gone to his reward like a sheep fully ripe for the harvest.

SMITH'S
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
WHOLESALE PRICES!

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, January 24, 1878.

Geo. M. Mott is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

Every letter or communication to the Democrat should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Town and County Matters

Christmas Delays.

It would be futile for us to give in extenso all the items of interest connected with the Christmas festivities as observed in Woodland. The observance of the holiday was inaugurated on Sunday last by the ladies of the Congregational Church. The interior of that church was very tastefully decorated with evergreens, etc., and during the day many visits were paid to take a look at the decorations. In the evening Mr. Beasley the Pastor preached a Christmas sermon to a large audience. It is needless to say the sermon was appropriate to the occasion, happily delivered, and fully appreciated by the hearers. A Christmas tree social was held at the same place on Monday evening. It was a very enjoyable affair, the music being of such excellent quality as to call forth many expressions of pleasure and praise. Tuesday, Christmas Eve, was a notable day for Woodland from a business standpoint. The stores were closed all day by parties laying in their presents for the morning, and the streets presented a very animated appearance. In the evening Washington Hall was literally crowded with people to witness the promised cantata, "An Hour in Fairy Land," to be sung by children of the M. E. Sunday School, together with the usual Christmas tree festivities. The cantata was a decided success, many of the little ones showing a proficiency in music almost astonishing. Master Benny Alexander as King of the Fairies acquitted himself very creditably. He was well supported by his Queen, a beautiful little girl who sang her parts well. The Christmas trees were tastefully arranged, and from their loaded appearance must have yielded enough to make many a little heart beat with happiness. Part of the Ellis Band were present and at intervals decomposed music in their very best style. Some of the tableaux presented were excellent. One representing "The Golden Wedding" was particularly noticeable. The venerable appearance of the officiating minister in the tableaux was the feature of the scene.

Having received a hint to drop in at Denney's later in the evening, we took occasion to do so, and there found a party of seven or eight gentlemen, who were discussing the quality of a champagne supper, gotten up for the occasion, "regardless," as Mark Twain would say. We would give the bill of fare, but our education in French having been some, what neglected, we refrain from the undertaking. Suffice to say that the wine was of excellent quality, and the viands placed upon the table in the several courses went up in the most approved style of French cookery. During the evening songs were sung, speeches made, congratulations offered, when the hour had marked the beginning of Christmas Day, toasts given and responded to, and a general good time enjoyed. The tin horn brigade was out in force during the greater part of the night, much to the annoyance of those who wanted to sleep. On Christmas morning we were up sufficiently early to witness the rising of the sun upon a cloudless sky. No rain yet, no indications of rain; only a fierce, cold, relentless north wind. Will it never rain? At 6 o'clock a.m. the splendid new accommodation wagon of mine host Jacobs arrived from Davisville, whence it had come to carry the musicians and others, who had gone down to attend a grand ball given by the Odd Fellows of that place. We understand the ball was a success in every particular.

In the evening a very far and distant assembly at Washington Hall to be present at the Loewenthal Concert, which had been advertised to take place at that time. The fame of Miss Loewenthal had preceded her, and many were the conjectures as to whether she would do justice to the enormous passed upon her by the San Francisco press. We confess to no great surprise, for the rising star was a complete success. Miss Loewenthal fully sustaining her reputation as an artist of the most finished character. Her supporters all performed their parts satisfactorily. Miss Fredricka of Woodland sang a beautiful ballad in good taste and was encored. Miss Price of Sacramento played an overture, and Miss Crandall of San Francisco presided at the instrument during the evening, except when Miss Fredricka sang. The instrumental duets were a feature of the evening. So Christmas day closed to us with this most enjoyable feast of melody.

Pay Up.
The following timely and sensible remarks from the *Willows Journal* fit our case exactly, and we hope they will have the desired effect, of causing all our delinquent subscribers to come forward promptly and settle up. What is but a trifle to them individually, would be a large amount to us in the aggregate. Knowing that the times have lately been hard and that everybody has been put to it, we have not bothered those of our patrons who are indebted to us by asking them to settle their little accounts. A man will run into the printing office, order fifty or a hundred posters, tell the printer to put it on the books, and perhaps not think of it again until it has grown into a large bill. The printer, fearful that it will soon be outlawed, calls upon him to settle. A great many men do this, and it is a gross neglect, for which they deserve the severest censure at the hands of the newspaper man. Each of those of our patrons who are in arrears, responds, we apprehend, thusly: "Well, I owe the printer three or four dollars, but it doesn't amount to anything, and I know he can get along without it just now." Now, kind patrons, it does make a big difference. Just place yourself in our position and say: "Here are on my books the names of three or four hundred men, and they owe me from two to ten dollars apiece. Now, if I had all the amount, I could make a better paper, and be able to meet my bills and keep square with the world." The newspaper man has an expensive institution—it requires not only lots of hard work, but lots of hard cash to run a newspaper. Now, let us know how many of our patrons are indebted to us, and we will come up and liquidate their little amounts in the next two or three weeks. "Type once a week," and let us all begin with the new year.

The "Ghost" Party.
The sheet and pillow-case party came off at Central Hall according to announcement on Friday night. The attendance was not as large as the managers could wish, yet the floor was all well filled with white and green, and the guests dressed in their ghastly raiment. The gallery was well filled with spectators who enjoyed the novelty of the "dance of death," so to speak, about equally with the participants. The masks were generally in very good taste, and it was found difficult to distinguish the most intimate friends. The music by the Willows String Band was pronounced first rate. Frequent attempts to enter into the spirit of the thing, which contributed toward making it a very enjoyable affair indeed.

Letter from "Orland."

WINTER, Dec. 26, 1878.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—By reason of the continued dry weather, our farmers are more or less afflicted with the hypochondria; hence business is rather slack, as it always is when that dreadful disease drouth paralyzes a community. But the *Advocate* man succeeds occasionally in kindling a flame by setting off one of his inextinguishable bundles of fuel. Then we have things red hot for a spell.

The deserted and forlorn looking building formerly occupied by Mansfield and Theodore stands like a neglected manometer, nevertheless it is again open and doing a good business under the management of L. Kahn & Co.

Some farmers are again sowing their grain, as a large portion of the early sowing has been killed by the heavy north winds; many claim that with sufficient rain the grain will take new life and make a better yield than if the earth is again disturbed; men of sense often differ and here is certainly one instance.

"By Gosh," our weather chronicler, is mum, and we can't tell whether it is going to be a drouth or an overflow.

R. A. Daniel and family doubtless have reached the "Love Star State" by this date, where they expect to stay permanently. The Squire's benign countenance will be greatly missed, for he was one of the old and time-honored landmarks of Yolo County.

The bridge over the Putah at this point is about finished. The pile drivers have gone, leaving the carpenters, who will finish up in a few days. Trains are now passing over regularly and it is expected by New Years the bridge will be laid and the bridge opened to the public.

Yesterday morning hundreds of hearts were made so glad that Miss Alice Kinney an accomplished and most amiable young lady, after a protracted illness of four weeks, had died on Christmas Eve, at the residence of Supervisor Sims, her uncle. Deceased was a pure, christian young lady, loved and lamented by all.

Vernon Morris, a prominent citizen, and his entire family, have been down with typhoid fever. Excepting his young daughter, the members of the family are all dead.

Yves Valley is a favored spot. In many places the grain is so green and ragged as to entirely cover the ground.

Geese and ducks flying south, fish going up stream, look out for cold weather.

Farmers buying seed wheat to sow again. Boys complaining of no money to pay the tax man.

Blue ribbon brigade increasing.

ORLAND.

The following concerning the death of young Lane from drowning in Willow Slough, mentioned in yesterday's *Democrat*, was of interest. Last evening about six o'clock a number of persons went out to the scene of the accident, prepared to recover the body. When they arrived it was found that the companions of the young man who were in his company when the drowning occurred, had already succeeded in removing the body from the water. The remains were brought to Woodland and taken to the house of the father of the deceased. Coroner Krellenberg was notified of the circumstance, and the cause of the accident was investigated.

The testimony elicited from the companions of the deceased, was to the effect that while in a boat with two others, Thomas Elliott and Charles Boots, the deceased, in reaching for a bird one of the party had slipped, tipped the boat to one side in such a manner as to upset it and throw all three of the party into the water. The other two escaped and did all in their power to save the young man's body, but without success. Young Lane threw a long board into the water and prepared to go to his assistance, but before he had time to be of any service the young man sank and was seen no more until his dead body was taken from the water. He had a double shot-pouch and a powder-flask about his person when he fell into the water. The following is the verdict of the Coroner's Jury:

The undersigned, the Jurors summoned to appear before the Coroner, on the 26th day of December, A.D. 1878, to inquire into the cause of the death of Henry Lane, deceased, having been duly sworn according to law and having made such inquiries as to the facts of the case, and heard the testimony adduced, upon our oaths each and all do say that the said Henry Lane, deceased, was a native of Kansas, aged 15 years, 10 months, that he came to his death on the 26th day of December, 1878, from accidental drowning by the tipping over of a boat in Willow Slough.

T. P. Magee, A. S. House, H. S. Baker, Samuel Haines, W. H. Cole, John Tucker, B. S. Dennis, John Tucker, D. A. Mitchell, D. H. Wyckoff, G. H. Smith, G. L. Clark, George Loring.

Weather Prophecies.

Weather prophets are very numerous just now, and the community can be accommodated with any kind they desire by calling on one or other of our local prognosticators. Mr. Ragdale is a great friend of the moon in such matters, and can read the weather from the erratic changes of that luminary with unerring certainty. So he thinks. Uncle Cap. Stoddard and Dr. Strong are great sticklers for the "turkey bone" sign, and from the collection of those o-mensations now on hand the community can be supplied with almost any kind of weather they desire—except wet weather. The fact is the bones vary a plausibly sight more than the weather does, which is pretty rough against Uncle Gosh's sign.

The sign is a story told in Mr. Wm. Bray's who says he never knew the sign to fail but two or three times, and he didn't count them because there was no earthly reason why the weather should have turned out the way it did. Charles Oehl has a rat sign, and predicts a very dry winter, because, as he expresses it, the rats have all gone into the ground and drawn the holes in after them. The tree-frog sign is advocated strongly by Messrs. Hollingsworth and McGowan, both of whom have a weather indicator of the above species on their premises. But according to say, while Hollingsworth's frog was warning him of a storm, McGowan's frog looked out for a storm, the frog of Mr. McGowan was "dumb as a drum with a hole in it," and he was very still. We are "frog" in our sentiments, as against the signs put forward by the other wranglers, and will continue to look forward to the rain until such time as there can be no hope.

A Big Ferry Boat.

The big ferry boat which is to be used in transferring trains of the California Pacific Railroad, from Benicia to Martinez, will be ready for use some time in June next. She is to be built at Oakland, the work having already begun. The following particulars concerning her we clip from the *Record-Union*: She is to be 80 feet long, 117 feet wide over all—55 feet beam. She will be provided with four masted macks, each capable of holding 15 cars, which will give a total of 60 cars per trip. She will have eight boilers, supplying steam for engines, working independently. The boilers, which are now well under way at the railroad shops in this city, will be so arranged that one or two can be cut out for repairs. The engines are being built in the East. She will be powered by a patent gear, operated by hydraulic power to readily that the manual labor will be very light.

Letter from Gordon Valley.

HUNTER HOLLOW, Dec. 26, 1878.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Not having much to say, but interesting locality represented in your valuable columns for a long time, I propose to give you a few items of interest.

Old Boreas has been blowing a chilling blast over this plain for nearly three weeks with very short intermissions. He has let up this evening to prepare his bellows for another blow. It is the coldest dryest, time I have seen during a residence of ten years in this valley. Our grain is suffering badly for want of rain. Some of us have been waiting for it to rain before they will do anything more. There is time yet for a good crop if we can only have a moderate supply of rain during the next three months.

Christmas passed with much enjoyment to all. Capay had a Christmas tree which I understand was a very enjoyable affair. At the Central District School House, in our Valley, we had a Christmas tree and an entertainment, which is worthy of note. The assembly was called to order by Mr. F. Mast, and the performance opened by instrumental music on the organ by Rev. Dr. Langebecker, after which a prayer was offered, followed by some appropriate remarks by the worthy minister. We were then favored with music by the German brass band, of which Central District may well feel proud. Next in order were literary exercises, a school, conducted by Miss Ella Kise, our most excellent teacher. I will not monopolize too much space by giving an account of all the exercises. Suffice it to say the pupils did exceedingly well, especially in the charade entitled "Temperance," which all allowed was well played by the participants; and if hearty laughter is a sign of enjoyment we may safely say that all truly appreciated the play. Last but not least came the distribution of presents with which the tree was heavily laden. Considerable merriment was occasioned by several gentlemen obtaining presents, which to say the least they were not expecting, but everyone went home well satisfied, and the evening was highly enjoyed by all. No more until after a rain. Beniam.

Business in Woodland.

Now that the New Year is at hand we deem it not out of place to give a summary of the different kinds of business carried on in Woodland, the names of those who conduct the same and such other items as will be useful to all who desire to avail themselves of the rare opportunities it is offered by our business men.

BANKS.
There is but one bank in Yolo county, the Bank of Woodland, with a paid up capital of \$450,000. President, J. D. Stevens; Vice-President, S. F. Freeman; Cashier, C. W. Bush. Location, southwest corner Main and First streets.

HOTELS.
Capital Hotel, three story brick, northeast corner Main and First streets. John Tackney, proprietor.
Craft Hotel, two-story brick, block 1, near northeast corner Main and Railroad streets. John Jacobs, proprietor.
Exchange Hotel, two story brick, northeast corner Main and Second streets.

Tackney House, two story wood, south side Main street, John Tackney, proprietor.
Havre House, two-story brick, next to Good Templar's hall, south side Main street.
Traveler's Rest, corner Main and Sixth streets, near Depot. John Quilly, proprietor.

RESTAURANTS.
Palace Restaurant, block 1, Mrs. M. Davidson proprietress.
French Restaurant, two doors west of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express office. B. Denney proprietor.

DRUG GOODS AND GROCERIES.
White House, block 1, north side Main street.
A. Nickelsburg & Co., block 1, north side Main street.
Mechanic's store, south side Main street, Excelsior Block, One block & Levy.
San Francisco Auction Store, Bank building, Goettler & Co.
Richard Forrester, Lewald's building, block two, north side Main street.

Pioneer Store, F. S. Freeman & Co., northeast corner Main and First. Also groceries, provisions and family supplies.
PREMISES.
Mr. Webster, northeast corner Nickelsburg's store, block 1, north side Main street.
Miller Robinson, back part of Green's jewelry store, College block.
Miss E. Moss, in White House, block 1, north side Main street.

MILLINERY.
Mrs. Ogburn, block 1, north side Main street.
Mrs. W. W. Porter & Co., College block south side Main street.

BOOK AND STATIONERY.
S. T. Pendegast & Co., block 1, north side Main street. Also clothing and furnishing goods.
C. W. Proctor, block 1, north side Main street.

DRUGS, MEDICINE, ETC.
Elston & White, block 2, north side Main street, Galvanti's building.
Mack Webster, one door west of Express office, south side Main street.

JEWELRY.
L. Machefert, block one, north side Main street.
Geo. W. Green, College block, south side Main street. Also books, stationery, etc.
C. S. Gray, block one, next F. S. Freeman & Co.

VARIETY STORES.
Geo. C. St. Louis, block one, north side Main street, opposite College.
Mrs. P. Harky, block 2, north side Main street, opposite postoffice.

Uncle Joe, block 1, north side Main street, next door to Forrester.
J. C. O'Connor, Hyman's building, postoffice block.

MEAT MARKETS.
Fraser & Co., markets on block 1, north side Main street, and northwest corner College block, corner Main and Railroad sts.

GROCERIES.
A. D. Porter, block 1, North side Main street.
J. H. Eaton, block 2, north side Main street, Galvanti's building.
J. T. Eaton, block 4, northeast corner Main and 3d sts.

J. G. Schwalm, south side Main street, opposite Washington Hall.
Thomas & Bidwell, Excelsior Block, south side Main street.
T. Adams, block 2, north side Main street.

LIVESTOCK.
T. C. Pockman, block 3, northwest corner Main and 3d sts.
R. L. Beames, south side Main street, opposite Exchange Hotel.

J. B. Pockman & Thomas Smith, west side 1st street, north from Central Hall building.
Majors & Lawson, northwest corner Main and Railroad sts.

BREWERIES.
Woodland Brewery, Lincoln avenue, with Bro. proprietors.
Yolo Brewery, north side Main street, Western Addition. Schuery & Miller.

FLOURING MILLS.
Rhodes & Wright, west side First street, block 11.
LUMBER.
R. H. Newton & Co., west side Railroad street, south side Court street.

Geo. D. Fluke, Jr., near Depot grounds, south side Main street.
PLANTING MILLS.
Woodland Planting Mill, near Depot, north side Main street. H. D. White, proprietor.
Calwall & Brown, south side Main street, east of Water Works.

HARDWARE.
Pioneer Hardware Store, north side Main street, one door west of F. S. Freeman & Co.
H. B. Wood proprietor.
F. S. Freeman & Co., College Block, south side Main street.

TINWARE.
C. D. Morin, block one, north side Main street.
H. Kuhn & Bro., College Block, south side Main street. Roofing a specialty.
C. F. Griswold, Postoffice Block, south side Main street.

BLACKSMITHS.
Henry Perry, west side First street, next south of Bank.
B. F. Ready, south side Main street, opposite Exchange Hotel.
A. Weyer & Co., north side Main street, next Washington Hall.

Peter Filiguard, north side Main street, opposite Tackney House. Horseshoeing a specialty.
Thomas Johnson, north side Main street, near Catholic Church.
Dietz & Knox, southwest corner Main and Second streets.
Dunphy & Stocking, Main street, opposite Exchange Hotel.

BARBERS.
L. Dietz, Burns & Dietz's Block, south side Main street.
T. M. Prior, Prior's Block, south side Main street.
D. Tobias, southwest corner Main and Railroad streets.
J. B. Stoffel, north side Main street, opposite Good Templar Hall.

REPAIRS.
Real Estate Agency, Geo. D. Fluke, is near Postoffice.

Business in Woodland.

Now that the New Year is at hand we deem it not out of place to give a summary of the different kinds of business carried on in Woodland, the names of those who conduct the same and such other items as will be useful to all who desire to avail themselves of the rare opportunities it is offered by our business men.

BANKS.
There is but one bank in Yolo county, the Bank of Woodland, with a paid up capital of \$450,000. President, J. D. Stevens; Vice-President, S. F. Freeman; Cashier, C. W. Bush. Location, southwest corner Main and First streets.

HOTELS.
Capital Hotel, three story brick, northeast corner Main and First streets. John Tackney, proprietor.
Craft Hotel, two-story brick, block 1, near northeast corner Main and Railroad streets. John Jacobs, proprietor.
Exchange Hotel, two story brick, northeast corner Main and Second streets.

Tackney House, two story wood, south side Main street, John Tackney, proprietor.
Havre House, two-story brick, next to Good Templar's hall, south side Main street.
Traveler's Rest, corner Main and Sixth streets, near Depot. John Quilly, proprietor.

RESTAURANTS.
Palace Restaurant, block 1, Mrs. M. Davidson proprietress.
French Restaurant, two doors west of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express office. B. Denney proprietor.

DRUG GOODS AND GROCERIES.
White House, block 1, north side Main street.
A. Nickelsburg & Co., block 1, north side Main street.
Mechanic's store, south side Main street, Excelsior Block, One block & Levy.
San Francisco Auction Store, Bank building, Goettler & Co.
Richard Forrester, Lewald's building, block two, north side Main street.

Pioneer Store, F. S. Freeman & Co., northeast corner Main and First. Also groceries, provisions and family supplies.
PREMISES.
Mr. Webster, northeast corner Nickelsburg's store, block 1, north side Main street.
Miller Robinson, back part of Green's jewelry store, College block.
Miss E. Moss, in White House, block 1, north side Main street.

MILLINERY.
Mrs. Ogburn, block 1, north side Main street.
Mrs. W. W. Porter & Co., College block south side Main street.

BOOK AND STATIONERY.
S. T. Pendegast & Co., block 1, north side Main street. Also clothing and furnishing goods.
C. W. Proctor, block 1, north side Main street.

DRUGS, MEDICINE, ETC.
Elston & White, block 2, north side Main street, Galvanti's building.
Mack Webster, one door west of Express office, south side Main street.

JEWELRY.
L. Machefert, block one, north side Main street.
Geo. W. Green, College block, south side Main street. Also books, stationery, etc.
C. S. Gray, block one, next F. S. Freeman & Co.

VARIETY STORES.
Geo. C. St. Louis, block one, north side Main street, opposite College.
Mrs. P. Harky, block 2, north side Main street, opposite postoffice.

Uncle Joe, block 1, north side Main street, next door to Forrester.
J. C. O'Connor, Hyman's building, postoffice block.

MEAT MARKETS.
Fraser & Co., markets on block 1, north side Main street, and northwest corner College block, corner Main and Railroad sts.

GROCERIES.
A. D. Porter, block 1, North side Main street.
J. H. Eaton, block 2, north side Main street, Galvanti's building.
J. T. Eaton, block 4, northeast corner Main and 3d sts.

J. G. Schwalm, south side Main street, opposite Washington Hall.
Thomas & Bidwell, Excelsior Block, south side Main street.
T. Adams, block 2, north side Main street.

LIVESTOCK.
T. C. Pockman, block 3, northwest corner Main and 3d sts.
R. L. Beames, south side Main street, opposite Exchange Hotel.

J. B. Pockman & Thomas Smith, west side 1st street, north from Central Hall building.
Majors & Lawson, northwest corner Main and Railroad sts.

BREWERIES.
Woodland Brewery, Lincoln avenue, with Bro. proprietors.
Yolo Brewery, north side Main street, Western Addition. Schuery & Miller.

FLOURING MILLS.
Rhodes & Wright, west side First street, block 11.
LUMBER.
R. H. Newton & Co., west side Railroad street, south side Court street.

Geo. D. Fluke, Jr., near Depot grounds, south side Main street.
PLANTING MILLS.
Woodland Planting Mill, near Depot, north side Main street. H. D. White, proprietor.
Calwall & Brown, south side Main street, east of Water Works.

HARDWARE.
Pioneer Hardware Store, north side Main street, one door west of F. S. Freeman & Co.
H. B. Wood proprietor.
F. S. Freeman & Co., College Block, south side Main street.

TINWARE.
C. D. Morin, block one, north side Main street.
H. Kuhn & Bro., College Block, south side Main street. Roofing a specialty.
C. F. Griswold, Postoffice Block, south side Main street.

BLACKSMITHS.
Henry Perry, west side First street, next south of Bank.
B. F. Ready, south side Main street, opposite Exchange Hotel.
A. Weyer & Co., north side Main street, next Washington Hall.

Peter Filiguard, north side Main street, opposite Tackney House. Horseshoeing a specialty.
Thomas Johnson, north side Main street, near Catholic Church.
Dietz & Knox, southwest corner Main and Second streets.
Dunphy & Stocking, Main street, opposite Exchange Hotel.

BARBERS.
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Humboldt's Locality.

In Dr. Busch's new book on Bismarck, the great Chancellor's reminiscences of Humboldt as a talker are given in his own language. He says in the days of Frederick William IV. Humboldt used to enter the circle of scientific lectures, to which no one else was admitted. Being good natured, was the only victim of his locosity. For hours together he would favor us with the biography of some French scholar or architect, in which no one took the slightest interest. He lectured standing close to the lamp, dropping his notes from time to time and extemporizing some profound remarks. Though no one paid attention he was visibly elated at hearing himself speak. The Queen sat industriously at her embroidery, entirely absorbed by that. The King looked at engravings, noisily turning over the leaves so as to drown the voice. The young people in the background laughed, whistled, and paid no heed. The scholar went on, and as fast as he monotonously like a sleepy brook. Gen. Gerlach, who was often present, sat on a little round stool, preposterously unequal to his proportions, and snored. "Gerlach," said King, on one memorable evening, "sleep, but do not snore." I was the only one who appeared to be listening. Yet even I chewed the cud of my own thoughts, until at last cold meat and white wine were handed. Humboldt was a talker. Nothing displeased him more than to have to listen to another. On one occasion somebody monopolized the conversation at court by relating something interesting to all. Humboldt was perfectly beside himself. Grumbling morosely, he piled up his plate with pate de foie gras, lobster, eels and other indigestibles—a perfect mountain of comestibles. I shudder when I think that the old man could swallow. He ate as long and as fast as he could. When he found the gastro-nomic powers exhausted, no longer master of himself, he made a desperate attempt to get the ear of the company. "On the summit of the Popocatepetl," he commenced; but he did not get any farther, the more popular speaker quietly continuing his tale. "On the summit of the Popocatepetl, 7,000 feet above the level of the sea," he began again, with loud and excited voice. But he failed this time, too. The other narrator would not be interrupted, nor would the company. This was unpre- cedented. What a scandalous shame! Humboldt sat down in a rage, and moodily meditated upon the ingratitude of the human race, particularly at court. * * * The Liberals have been pleased to regard Humboldt as one of their own set. But he was a man who could not live except basking in the sunshine of the court. The favor of his sovereign was indispensable to him. But this did not prevent his creeping away from the palace to Varnhagen, to gossip and slander with his rustic mate. Varnhagen he carried into books, which I regret to say, are very expensive. The detail in these books is worth nothing. They are im- portant, however, as a whole, illustrat- ing a time when there was nothing but criticism, skepticism and malice in po- tence at Berlin—a world impossible to realize, except by reading these vol- umes.

Jealous of a Corpse.

A scene of a very disagreeable nature is said to have occurred recently at a funeral in this city. It seems that a young married lady who died had, previous to her marriage, received the attentions of a gentleman who after- wards married another lady. At the funeral of the former lady the wife of the gentleman who is practicing his profession in this city, repaired to the house where the last rites were being performed, and when the minister of the Gospel had finished his eulogy of the deceased, she approached the coffin and began to address the assembled friends and relatives in an excited manner. From what could be gathered from her excited utterances, it would seem that she was jealous of the de- ceased, and she announced that, should her husband approach the coffin even so much as to look at the corpse, she would tear out his eyes. The woman became excited and violent in her dem- onstrations, and considerable confusion resulted among the astonished persons present. She was finally ejected from the room, and for fear of another scene should occur, the gentleman was dispatched to the pavement outside, where her husband was, and requested him not to enter the house. This un- pleasant incident has occasioned a great deal of gossip since its occurrence, es- pecially as all the parties occupy high social positions.—Pittsburg Leader.

A TE DEUM.—An anecdote of the Emperor Charles VI., is worth preserv- ing: "During the reign of that mon- arch an Italian officer of distinction was suspected to Vienna with a view to battle, in which the imperial troops had been completely routed. On his arrival at the frontier he was informed by the Governor of the first fortified town he entered, that, although the object of his journey was to announce a defection, he must, on the contrary, proclaim a victory wherever he went, and be pre- ceded by twenty or thirty couriers, each blowing a horn. Obligated to conform to this ridiculous custom, the officer continued his route, and on reaching Vienna was instantly admitted to the imperial presence; upon which he ex- claimed in a loud voice: "Victory, sire, victory!" adding in a lower tone to the special attendant, "Your Majesty, 'Sire, your Majesty has lost the day.'" On receipt of this intelligence Charles VI. made a sign to the envoy to accom- pany me into the next room, and there demanded the particulars of the disas- ter. "What became of my victory?" he asked. "Cut to pieces, sire," replied the officer. "And the infantry?" "Bled as fast as their legs could carry them, sire." The Emperor listened with per- fect gravity to this catalogue of mis- fortunes, then, re-entering the hall of audience, addressed the assembled courtiers as follows: "Let a Te Deum be sung in honor of the triumph of our arms!"—Belgravia.

Flowers may be preserved for many months by dipping them carefully as soon as gathered in perfectly limpid water, or better yet, in melted white wax. Let them drain for two or three minutes, then arrange them in a vase. The glass should be coated with a thin layer of wax, and petals, and preserves their shape and color long after they have become dry.

Thirty servants came out with the Marquis of Lorne.

Improved Business Prospects.

Gold remains steady at a premium of one-eighth, and imports from Europe are now thought not improbable at an early day. Our grain and provisions have been going forward freely. The cotton crop begins to go abroad largely; the exports last week were 78,443 bales, and during ten weeks since September 1st the exports of the new crop have amounted to 493,887 bales, whereas only 341,751 bales had, at the correspond- ing date, gone abroad from the crop of 1877. There is no longer a doubt that the crop is the largest ever grown in this country, and the pros- pects in Great Britain and on the Con- tinent are decidedly more favorable for large purchases than they were a month ago. Meanwhile, no material increase of imports has occurred, and the Lon- don market is searched in vain for United States bonds to send back in settlement of balances. There is some reason to suppose that considerable sales of American shares formerly held abroad have helped of late to meet the merchandise balance in favor of this country, but the prices of stocks chief- ly held in Europe are generally so low that a movement to realize can hardly be expected. Under all the cir- cumstances some remittance of specie seem not improbable.

Business throughout the country is recovering strength. At the South, the long protracted panic in the Val- ley State by the yellow fever has nearly passed, though transactions are still somewhat smaller than they were last year, and collections from that quarter are naturally slow and difficult. At the North, the political campaign has interrupted business to some extent, but a greater activity will now be stimu- lated by the increased confidence of dealers and lenders in the financial fu- ture. The crop movement continues large on the whole than that of last year, and the shipments of grain from Western ports have amounted from Au- gust 1 to November 2, to 89,397,219 bushels this year, against 78,317,149 bushels during the corresponding months last year. With No. 2 spring wheat at Chicago selling at 81 cents per bushel, the fact that the movement continues so large at a time when the farmers have been for several years re- ducing their debts, and when no special inducement for payments is known, is sufficient proof that the crop still in reserve is extraordinarily large. All the tidings from Europe appear to fa- vor an increase in the demand for grain. The supply there, since the season began, has been less than at the same date last year by about 600,000,000; scarcely any wheat was being shipped for Great Britain from Russia; the exports of grain from Hungary have been almost wholly ceased because of the inferiority of the crop; France is importing largely, having taken in September 292,440 quar- ters, against 89,553 quarters in Septem- ber, 1877; the old crop of Australia is reported to have been much reduced, so that only about 1,200,000 bushels re- main available for export; and the ex- ports of wheat from British India, from January 1 to September 27, were only 1,193,706 bushels, against 10,486,158 bushels last year, the price being such as to prevent shipments to Great Britain. The new crop will not be har- vested until April. Apparently, Great Britain will in any case be obliged to depend on this country for a supply of grain material, exceeding the enor- mous exports of last year, and other supplies will be still further reduced should difficulties between Great Brit- ain and Russia become serious again. Concerning the success and ease of resumption has been strengthened, not only by the elections, but by recent statements of Secretary Sherman. If he uses his power, there is no doubt that he has power enough. Fear of the de- posit, and the plan of substituting silver for small notes indicates that it is not intended to let the silver legis- lation defeat resumption.—N. Y. Tri- bune.

New Orleans Since the Plague.

New Orleans once more feels some- thing of the joy of life. Since the plague, trade, says the *Democrat*, "has multiplied to a remarkable degree." From the head of Ninth street down to the lowest limit of the river front the activity seen is "almost unprecedented." In the upper portion of the city, where the river is literally a forest of masts, the number of sail- ing vessels is larger than has been seen there for many a day, if the like has ever been seen before. A steam- ship from Rio has just discharged a cargo of 21,750 sacks of coffee, and is now taking in cotton and grain. One vessel is discharging English bricks and tiles, and another, bound for Bor- deaux, is taking on staves. A German Lloyd ship and two Italian vessels are loading with cotton, grain and tobacco. At the head of one street lies "a vast quantity of cotton," which is destined for Havana. Six large steamships are lying close by, and two bark, which are taking on cotton. At the barge- landing, where the boats are being loaded of "immense quantities of Western produce." All over the landing are quantities of corn, oats and flour, so that in some places locomotion is diffi- cult. In the morning, on her last trip, brought down 7,600 bales of cot- ton. At Canal street the levee is "jammed and littered by bales of cotton." At the sugar sheds "scarcely any available space is unoccupied." In other parts of the city returning life and activity are no less apparent. Busi- ness streets are "filled with vehicles laden with merchandise" going toward the river, and the din of the heavy loading with cotton and grain, and of the drivers endeavoring to thread the maze of trading wagons is perfectly deafen- ing. In one day a firm sold for cash to country merchants more goods than for an entire month previous.

THE EMPRESS OF JAPAN.—One of the most pleasing features about Japanese progress is the attention paid to female education. The Empress, who is said to be a very able woman, spends both time and money in fostering everything which looks toward the elevation of her countrywomen. Recently she invited a number of girls to the Palace to make an exhibition of their needlework.

If you hurt your foot or hand with a rusty nail, smoke the wound with a piece of wool or wooden cloth. Fifteen or twenty minutes in the smoke will re- move all pain from the worst case of inflammation.

It is thought that Liberia will become a great cotton producer.

Recent Postoffice Rulings.

Skates, reptiles, confectionary and cigars are unmailable. Mail-carriers cannot carry unsealed communications outside the mails. The Postoffice Department, wishing to avoid any complication with the rivalries existing between publishers, declines to furnish them postage, and the amount of postage paid by any pub- lications in any one year.

The law providing for the forward- ing of letters at the request of the party addressed, does not apply to printed or third class matter.

The addition of the date on a printed circular by a hand-stamp, subjects the same to letter rates of postage.

Advertising sheets, folded within the issue of any publication, sent to regular subscribers, subjects the same to the rates for third class matter.

Hand-bills, sent from the printer to the party ordering the same, must be charged as ordinary merchandise, and postage paid at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

A publication, in order to avail itself of the pound rates, must be mailed at the postoffice nearest the claimed office or place of publication. Under all the cir- cumstances, to be mailed at the pound rates, to regular subscribers, by news agents.

A husband cannot control the wife's correspondence, nor can the wife control the correspondence of the hus- band.

Postmasters are exempt from militia duty.

Private individuals cannot send any communications in the mails free of postage, no matter to whom it may be addressed.

The words "please forward" on the address side of the postal card, subject the same to letter rates of postage.

A postmaster may attend to business for private parties, but must not inter- fere with his duties as postmaster, if he chooses to do so.

The erasure of an address on a postal card and the substituting of another, does not make such card unmailable.—Western Postal Review.

Words of Wisdom.

Isn't not misery, neither deride in- firmity, nor ridicule deformity; the first is inhuman, the second shows folly, and the third pride.

The true pleasure of temperance, and cannot be imagined by those who live dissipated lives.

In the moral as in the physical world, the violent is never the lasting; the tree freed from the unnatural luxuriance of blood, leaves and divs, and the black, are, as a general thing, better off than they have been at any time since the close of the war.

An exchange notes the fact that the lowest price at which cotton has sold in this country during the last fifty years was in the spring of 1845, when it went for 10 cents. George B. Wood, the highest price paid for it, during the same period, was \$1.90, in 1864. It sold as high as fifty-two cents, however, for good money, in 1866.

Memphis Ledger: If the people of the South do not organize against the tramp nuisance the organized tramps will take the country. One hundred desperate bandits, and a sagacious tramp, can commit any and all kinds of outrages, and terrorize a whole country. We do not produce the tramp in this part of the country, and should not feed or tolerate them.

The Marriage of Great Men.

Humboldt married a poor girl because he loved her. Of course they were happy.

Peter the Great, of Russia, married a peasant. She made him an excellent wife and a sagacious Empress.

John C. Calhoun married his cousin, and their children fortunately were neither diseased nor idiotic, but they did not evince the talent of the great statesman's rights advocate.

Milton married the daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman. To her father a Presbyterian clergyman, he objected on account of John being a lawyer. He had a bad opinion of the morals of the profession.

Washington married a woman with two children. She was enough to say she was worthy of him, and committed the married people should live—in perfect harmony with each other.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were cousins, and about the only ex- ample of the long line of English mon- archs who were actually related by blood. The marriage was a success, and the royal couple were devotedly attached to the old warrior and statesman.

Robert Burns married a farm-girl with whom he fell in love while they were both working on a plowed field. He was a poet, and she was a plow-woman, and the marriage was a success, and the royal couple were devotedly attached to the old warrior and statesman.

It is not generally known that An- gela Jackson married a lady whose name had in the marriage ceremony was an undoubted and amiable woman, and was most devotedly attached to the old warrior and statesman.

Shakespeare loved and wedded a far- away stranger. She was faithful to her vows, but could hardly say the same of the bard himself. Like the great poets, he showed too little dis- crimination in bestowing his affection on the other sex.

Milton married the daughter of a country squire, and lived with her but a short time. He was an austere literary recluse, while she was a rosy, romping country lass that could not endure the restraint, imposed upon her. So they separated. Subsequently, however, she returned, and they lived tolerably happy.

John Howard, the great philan- thropist, married his nurse. She was altogether below him in social life and in- tellectual capacity, and, beside this, was fifty-two years older than he was. "No" for an answer, and they were mar- ried and lived happily until she died, which occurred two years afterward.

The London Times, in speaking of the President's Message and Secretary Sherman's report says: "Both abroad and at home the prospect is most en- couraging, if the national finances could once more be established on a se- cure foundation. The dealings with the debt are satisfactory, and could the currency be brought back to a hard money basis and cleared of the com- plications of silver coinage, there would be no reason to question the prediction that the United States are entering upon a new era of prosperity."

Intelligence Items.

Oberlin College has now 1,015 stu- dents.

The new constitution of Georgia makes lobbying a crime.

Ten prisoners died in the Memphis jail during the epidemic.

Memphis thinks of surrendering her charter to get rid of her debt.

A bill making slander a crime has been introduced in the Georgia Legis- lature.

Memphis fines every tramp she can lay her hands on, and puts him to clean- ing the streets.

An effort is making in the Reformed Episcopal Church to do away with the observance of Lent as a church fast.

The London Grocer thinks it sees in the great Sacramento Valley of Cali- fornia the future tea-field of the world.

When a tramp demands a meal of an Arkansas woman, she sticks a pistol under his nose and tells him to "eat that."

According to the American Cultivator, Boston has sent more apples to Europe this year than the combined shipments of all other American ports.

The colored Baptists have a church at Petersburg, Va., with 3,000 members. It is 100 years old. A new building for it, to cost \$30,000, is being put up.

There are 226 counties in Texas; of these Tom Green and Crockett are as large as four counties in Pennsylvania, and Harris as Rhode Island.

It is noted as a curious and suggest- ive fact by a correspondent of the Chi- cago Journal that no flies or mosquitoes were seen in New Orleans after the out- break of the yellow fever.

The new Methodist hymn-book has been issued and is likely to go into immediate use. It is estimated that more than 1,000,000 copies will be needed to supply the churches.

A lady received the gold medal at the recent examination in the faculty of law in McGill College, Montreal. There is one lady student in the Law School of Boston University.

The happiest man at the Charlotte, N. C., fair was the negro who got a special premium on the cotton stalk bearing four hundred and twenty-five bolls. The premiums were awarded to colored men.

A South Carolina paper, arguing in favor of a "no-fence law," says: It costs this county annually over one hundred thousand dollars to keep forty thousand dollars' worth of old hogs and cows out of our fields.

Notwithstanding the low price of cot- ton, it is stated that the working people of South-west Georgia, both white and black, are, as a general thing, better off than they have been at any time since the close of the war.

An exchange notes the fact that the lowest price at which cotton has sold in this country during the last fifty years was in the spring of 1845, when it went for 10 cents. George B. Wood, the highest price paid for it, during the same period, was \$1.90, in 1864. It sold as high as fifty-two cents, however, for good money, in 1866.

Memphis Ledger: If the people of the South do not organize against the tramp nuisance the organized tramps will take the country. One hundred desperate bandits, and a sagacious tramp, can commit any and all kinds of outrages, and terrorize a whole country. We do not produce the tramp in this part of the country, and should not feed or tolerate them.

The Marriage of Great Men.

Humboldt married a poor girl because he loved her. Of course they were happy.

Peter the Great, of Russia, married a peasant. She made him an excellent wife and a sagacious Empress.

John C. Calhoun married his cousin, and their children fortunately were neither diseased nor idiotic, but they did not evince the talent of the great statesman's rights advocate.

Milton married the daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman. To her father a Presbyterian clergyman, he objected on account of John being a lawyer. He had a bad opinion of the morals of the profession.

Washington married a woman with two children. She was enough to say she was worthy of him, and committed the married people should live—in perfect harmony with each other.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were cousins, and about the only ex- ample of the long line of English mon- archs who were actually related by blood. The marriage was a success, and the royal couple were devotedly attached to the old warrior and statesman.

Robert Burns married a farm-girl with whom he fell in love while they were both working on a plowed field. He was a poet, and she was a plow-woman, and the marriage was a success, and the royal couple were devotedly attached to the old warrior and statesman.

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Japanese Story of the Creation.

TRANSLATED FROM THE JAPANESE BIBLE. Of old the heavens and the earth were not separated. Land and water, solids and gases, fire and stone, light and darkness, were mixed together. All was liquid and turbid chaos.

Then the mighty mass began to move from within. The lighter particles of gas and air began to rise, forming the sky and heavens. The heavy parts sank and cohered, becoming the earth. Then there appeared something like a white cloud floating between heaven and earth. Out of this came forth three beings—"The Being of the Middle of Heaven, the High August Being and the Majestic Being."

Out of the warm mold of the earth something like a rush sprouted up. It was clear and bright like crystal. From this rush-sprout came forth a being whose title was "The Delightful and Honorable Brush-Sprout." Next appeared another being out of the buds of the rush-sprout, whose name is "The Honorable Heaven-born." These five beings are called "the heavenly gods."

Next came into existence four pairs of beings, viz.: (1) The Being Sprung from the First Mud, and the Being of the Sand and Mud; (2) The Being with Hands and Feet Growing, and the Being Having Breath; (3) The Male Being, and the Female Being of the Great Place (the earth); (4) The Being of Complete Perfection, and the Being who cried out "Strange and Awful! This is her mate!"

Thus the last pair that came into existence were the first man and woman called Izanagi. [It is said that the other pairs of beings before Izanagi and Izanami were only their imperfect forms, or the process through which they passed before arriving at perfec- tion.]

These two beings lived in the heavens. The world was not well formed, and the soil floated about like a fish in the water, by near the surface; and was called "The Floating Region." The sun, earth and moon were still attached to each other like a head to the neck, or arms to the body. They were little by little separating the parts joining them, growing thinner and thinner.

This pair, like an isthmus, was called "Heaven's Floating Bridge." It was on this bridge that Izanagi and Izanami were standing when they saw a pair of tagalits cooing and billing sweetly to- gether. "The heavenly couple were de- lighted with the sight that they saw, and began to imitate the birds. Thus the art of love, which mortals have practiced to this day."

"The words in brackets are supplied by the Japanese commentators."

A Boy's Ride With a Panther.

A story-teller in the Cumberland Presbyterian relates an adventure of many years ago, when panthers and catamounts abounded where thriving cities now stand.

A lumberman living in Ulster Coun- ty, N. Y., had a son named Elias, ele- ven years old, who was very helpful and active, and frequently drove six miles with a load of timber from the mountains to a Hudson River ship- yard.

"One day, when he had left his load, the workmen who were to accompany him home went off for a carouse, and he waited for them until it was nearly midnight, and then, feeling that he was taken by the darkness, he set out alone.

The horses, being well rested, trotted along briskly toward home. Elias whistled as loud as he could, because it seemed the best thing he could do to keep from feeling cowardly.

"On they went until five miles of the way lay behind them; then came the long hill, a gradual slope, three-quar- ters of a mile from base to summit. Just as he commenced the ascent, he saw a shaking of the bushes at the side of the road. Then he heard a loud scream that made his heart stand still with fear, and a large panther sprang into the road back of the wagon.

"The frightened horses dashed up the road. The panther gave another scream, and sprang upon the back part of the wagon. The boy was almost senseless with fright, sitting there, expecting every moment to be torn to pieces by the panther.

"The animal sat on the wagon, which had been half-way up the hill; then, with a louder scream than before, it sprang over among the bushes and dis- appeared. I expect his ride was as har- dished shaking up that Mr. Panther ever had.

"I wonder what does make 'Lias stay so late," said our mother, going again and again to the door as it began to grow dark, and he did not come out.

"At last we heard the wagon on the road rock. It made a loud noise.

"Oh! what is the matter? It must be 'Lias, and the horses are running away."

"My father ran out to the road, and succeeded, with difficulty, in stopping and quieting the horses; but what was the matter with the boy on the wagon? He sat still and pale, holding the lines loosely in his fingers.

"Lias do speak and tell us what has happened," said mother anxiously.

"Still he did not move. They took the lines from his fingers and lifted him down, and at last, after rubbing and working with him for some time, he could speak, and he said what had happened."

Never Forget Anything.

A successful business man says there were two things which he learned when he was eighteen which were afterwards of great use to him, namely, "never to lose anything, and never to forget any- thing."

An old lawyer sent him with an important paper, with certain in- structions with it.

"But," inquired the young man, "suppose I lose it, what shall I do then?"

"The answer was with the utmost em- phasis:—

"You must not lose it."

"I don't mean to," said the young man, "but suppose I should happen to."

C. D. MORIN,

At his Old Stand, opposite the Bank of Woodland.

Is prepared to do all kinds of

PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,

—AND—

METAL ROOFING!

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Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron

Wares;

—AND—

ALSO, DEALER IN

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PUMPS,

IRON AND GALVANIZED PIPES

OF ALL SIZES.

AGENT FOR THE

CELEBRATED "UNION RANGE"

—AND THE—

"MEDALLION RANGE."

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

OF ALL KINDS IN HIS LINE.

CALVANIZED IRON

WATER TANKS!

All Sizes, made to order.

AGENCY FOR

ROSE'S DEEP WELL FORCE PUMPS

TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS

Can be had at my Store.

Orders from the Country Promptly

attended to.

SHOP ON MAIN STREET,

(Next to Gray & Wood's Hardware Store.)

WASHINGTON LETTER.
The House of Representatives has passed the bill for the relief of the soldiers of the Mexican war, which was introduced by Mr. Blair, of Ohio. The bill provides for the payment of the unpaid bounty of the soldiers of the Mexican war, and for the relief of the families of the soldiers who died in the service of their country.

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More Than 70,000 Monthly.
The American edition of this periodical is published by Scribner, Macmillan & Co., New York. It is the most popular and most successful of all the magazines published in this country.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR 1878-79.
The following are the titles of the new volumes of Scribner's Monthly for the coming year:

"HAWORTH'S," a serial novel, by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of "The Secret Garden" and "The House of the Rising Sun." It is a story of a young girl's life in a remote corner of the world.

"A STORY OF NEW ORLEANS," by Geo. W. Cable, to be begun on the conclusion of the year. It is a story of the life of a young man in the city of New Orleans during the Reconstruction period.

"POETRIES OF AMERICAN POETS," a series of papers, each containing a portrait of a poet and a selection of his best work. The series will be published throughout the year.

"A NEW VIEW OF BRAZIL," by Mr. Henry R. Smith, of Cornell University. It is a book of travel and discovery, describing the life and customs of the people of Brazil.

"THE VOYAGE OF THE 'ALBATROSS,'" by Mr. Allen C. Redwood, of Baltimore. It is a book of travel and discovery, describing the life and customs of the people of the South Sea Islands.

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WHERE TO BUY,
FROM WHOM TO BUY,
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The Verdict of the Public is Unanimous that the Most Desirable Stock of
MRN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Satchels and Valises,
The Finest Price, the Best Goods, the Best Treatment to Customers, the Best Styles,
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**Leading, Upright, Fair and Square Place to Get Everything
In the Clothing Line is at**

S. J. NATHAN & CO.,
LEADING CLOTHIERS,
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FORRESTER
HAS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY OF
HOLIDAY GOODS
NOW ON EXHIBITION IN THE CITY OF WOODLAND!

Special attention is called to the **QUEENSWARE DEPARTMENT**, in which may be found almost every conceivable article suitable for a Holiday Present. It has an immense variety of articles in **CHINA, GLASS, PORCELAIN AND SILVERWARE.** Don't fail to examine the **SPLENDID STOCK OF GOODS** before purchasing elsewhere. Particular attention is called to the splendid assortment of

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**Great Liquidation Sale
FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY!**

This Great Liquidation Sale will commence at the
GREAT SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE!
NOVEMBER 20th, 1878.
AS THE FIRM IS GOING INTO LIQUIDATION!

**WE WILL SELL YOU FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS,
At Astonishingly Low Figures,
FOR CASH ONLY,**

Any of the Articles enumerated in the following Price List:

Black Alpaca.....25c per yard
Basket Cloth, all shades.....25c
Good Fine Black Cassimere.....75c
Poplin, all shades.....30c
5 Spoils Coats' Cotton.....25c
10 yds best Prints for.....\$1.00
10 yds best White Rock Muslin.....1.00
10 yds best Lonsdale Muslin.....1.00
10 yds good Canton Flannel.....1.00
1 doz Linen Towels.....1.00
4 yds good Shaker Flannel (3/4).....1.00
5 yds good Shaker Flannel (3/4).....1.00
6 yds good Shaker Flannel (3/4).....1.00
8 yds good Ticking.....1.00
Best Brussels Carpet, choice patterns.....95c
Best Ingrain Carpet.....20c
3 Ply Carpet from the top.....\$1.00
Marble Oil Cloth.....50c

CLOTHING!
Good Men's Heavy Cottonade Pants, \$1.00 and upwards.
Good Men's Heavy Sateen Pants, \$1.50 and upwards.
Good Men's Cassimere Pants, all wool, \$3.00 and upwards.
Diagonal Pants, from.....\$2.50 to \$6.00
Good Cassimere Suits.....\$10.00
Boys' and Youths' Suits at very low figures.
Best Overalls, Leather Fastened.....50c
Red Shaker Flannel Shirt and Drawers.....\$1.00
Canton Flannel Shirt and Drawers.....80c
Good Wool Cassimere Over Shirts.....\$1.00
Bleached Table Linen, per yard.....60c
8 yds good Ticking.....1.00
Best Brussels Carpet, choice patterns.....95c
Best Ingrain Carpet.....20c
3 Ply Carpet from the top.....\$1.00
Marble Oil Cloth.....50c

BOOTS & SHOES.
Heavy Men's Boots per pair.....\$3.00
Men's Buckle Shoes.....2.00
Ladies' Calf Shoes.....1.37 1/2
Misses Calf Shoes.....1.13
Children's Calf Shoes.....1.00
Ladies' Fine Button Shoes, per pair.....2.00
Ladies' Fine Kid Fox Shoes, per pair.....1.25
Ladies' and Gents' Plush Slippers, per pr. 70c

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Where the Large Red Flag can be seen by all!
GOSLINER & CO.,
NEXT DOOR TO BANK OF WOODLAND.

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S. T. PENDEGAST & CO.
Have added to their large stock of Boots and Shoes a full line of
GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Our Stock is Entirely New and of the Latest Styles.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.
The finest qualities of Ladies' Shoes always on hand

Agent for the New Wilson and American Sewing Machine.

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Holiday Goods!
As was never brought in this town before, and which he will sell at

THE MOST REASONABLE RATES!
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FANCY ARTICLES

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New to Everybody.

**A FRESH AND FINE STOCK
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GENTS' & BOYS' CLOTHING
A SPECIALTY!

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES
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For Girls and Boys!
AN IDEAL CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE!
The publication of ST. NICHOLAS, an illustrated Magazine for Girls and Boys, with Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge as editor, five years ago, has been the first number issued, and the magazine has since the highest position. It is a monthly publication of over 50,000 Copies.

It is published simultaneously in London and New York and the transatlantic circulation is almost as general and hearty as the American. Although the progress of the magazine has been a steady advance, it has not reached its editors' idea of best, because it has not yet attained its ideal position. It is now published weekly, and the magazine is now published weekly.

Good Things for 1878-9.
The arrangements for literary and art contributions for the new volume—the sixth—are complete, drawing from already famous sources, as well as from promising new ones. The Frank R. Stockton's new serial story for boys, "A Jolly Fellowship," will begin with the twelve monthly part—beginning with the number for November, 1878, the first of the volume—and will be illustrated by James H. Kelley. The story is one of travel and adventure in Florida and the Bahamas. The girls, a continued tale, "Half a Dozen Housekeepers," by Katharine D. Smith, with illustrations by Frederick D. Smith, begins in the same number. The new serial by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, "The Little House," will be commenced early in the volume. There will also be a continuation of "Rumpy Budget's Tower," written by Julian Hawthorne, and illustrated by Frederick D. Smith. About the other features of ST. NICHOLAS, the editor preserves a confidential silence, contenting himself to let his readers already know, through the press, that the new volume will be a volume of the highest quality, and that it will be a volume of the highest quality.

Subscriptions received by the Publishers of this paper, and by all Booksellers and Post Offices, Persons wishing to subscribe direct with the Publishers should write name, Post-office, County, and State, in full, and send with remittance in check, P. O. money order, or registered letter to

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GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS
AND MACHINERY.**

Call and examine my NEW STOCK. I am confident that you will find me a most satisfactory customer, both as to the quality of Goods and their Cheapness.

The Cash System is the Only System
Examine my Stock before going elsewhere.

A. HAINES,
Madison, Yolo County, Cal.

**CALIFORNIA POULTRY YARDS,
WOODLAND.**

May be had the greatest and best variety of Imported, Premium and Fancy Fowls **WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS!**

If you want fowls or eggs write the proprietor, Mrs. C. H. SPRAGUE, Woodland.

**WOODLAND MILLS,
J. M. RHODES, Prop'r.**
ALWAYS ON HAND:
**FINE & GRAHAM FLOUR, SHORTS,
BRAN, CORN MEAL, ETC.**

GRISTS AND FEED GROUND
ON SHORT NOTICE.
Market Price Paid for Good Wheat.

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ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL,
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